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A

CENTURY OF SURGEONS

ON

GONORRHŒA,

AND ON

STRICTURES OF THE URETHRA.

"Multum in Parvo."

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INTRODUCTION.

THE following pages are an Abstract from the Works of several Authors, on the prevention and cure of a Disease, which has employed the Pens of many of the most able Medical Writers*.

* "There have been more Authors who have professedly treated upon this (if we except the Plague and Pestilential Fever) than was ever known of any other sickness in all ages past. Nor need we admire at this, since, from the time of its first invasion, no one disease has been more FREQUENT, more AFFLICTING, and more INTRICATE, and consequently more deserving of Medical inquiry."—Dr. ASTRUC *on Ven. Dis.*, translated by Dr. Barrowby, 8vo. 1737, vol. ii. p. 222.

In 1736, *Dr. D. Turner* published his *Aphrodisiacus*, a summary of the Ancient writers on the Ven. Dis., in 343 octavo pages, extracted from the Two folio Volumes of ALOYSIUS LUISINUS, which was printed in 1728, and contains all the writings on the Lues from 1497 to 1566—in 1365 pages.

In 1788, Gruner published a third folio of the Authors omitted by Luisinus.

M. DE ILDEPHONT, the Author of *Le Médecin de Soi-même*, 8vo. 1775, in vol. ii. p. 891, gives a Chronological Catalogue of 1111 Authors, and an Analysis of the Works published between Dr. ASTRUC's time and 1775.

PLOUQUET enumerates 350 Treatises on Gonorrhœa!—see his *Literatura Medica Digesta*, 4to. 1809, vol. ii. p. 218, and in

In the Year 1736, the learned and industrious Dr. ASTRUC, who was Physician to Louis XIV. of France, published an elaborate History of the Origin—Nature—Cause—and Cure of Venereal Disorders, from their first appearance in Europe in 1495 to 1735, and has given a Chronological Catalogue, and an Analysis of the Works of 175 Authors; whose names the Reader will find at the end of the table of contents prefixed to the first volume of Dr. Barrowby's translation of his work, in 1737.

To compose this little Book, the Editor has been obliged to digest as many volumes as Dr. Astruc did.

To facilitate the Student's reference to the Works quoted, He has marked each passage with "Inverted Commas" — and has to each Extract affixed the Date of the Edition, and the Page* from whence it has been copied—this it is presumed will be in-

vol. iv. in 24 closely printed triple-column pages, he has given a Catalogue of 1296 *Treatises on Syphilis ! !* which, with 85 English Treatises, not mentioned in *Plouquet*, make

350
1296
85

1731

* The ordinary slovenly way of Quoting, is admirably ridiculed by the facetious CHARLES DIBDIN, who advises those who wish to be thought Learned, to lard their conversation with Quotations.— "If a man ask your opinion of a work, which, though you know nothing at all about, you must pretend to be critically acquainted with:

finitely more satisfactory than any collection of the unsupported opinions of any Individual, however perfectly he may have made out his title to credibility.

This concentration of the most useful practical facts contained in the works of more than *a Century of Surgeons,* into one small volume, will save Students who seek information much Time in Reading, and Money in purchasing the various Books,—for the Editor has endeavoured to give the Reader of the following *Pages,* all the Instruction which he found in as many *Volumes,*—therefore, He trusts that those who read his Book will neither think that his Labour has been lost, nor their Time ill employed.

It may perhaps be thought that He has been rather prodigal of *References,* and that the Quotations, in number upwards of *Four Hundred,* are sometimes little more than repetitions of each other, or echoes of his own Text*.—These were neither inserted for the purpose of displaying an ostentatious

you may say, 'TULLY says—*somewhere*'—it does not signify a halfpenny whether he ever said it or not,—so then you may say any thing out of your own head. Well, that is all mighty well; but suppose it should not be a very *bright* thing—Oh, why then, you know, that is TULLY's fault, *not yours.* Upon my word that is using poor TULLY very ill."—*Musical Tour*, 4to. 1788, p. 334.

* Those who are satisfied with the writings of an Anonymous Author, and "will take the Ghost's word," may pass over the Quotations and notes, &c.; but the Editor does not expect that many of his Readers will be so idle, on so interesting a subject, as to be content with a single assertion,—when half an hour's

array of evidence of his industry, nor to increase the bulk of the Volume, which the immense mass of materials on the subject would easily have enabled him to have made ten times as large.

He would have contented himself with embroidering his Margins with references to the Pages, instead of giving the Passages, but many of the Works cited, are not only so expensive, but so scarce, as to be quite unattainable by the majority of medical Students, who will be the only persons who, He supposes, will think this work worthy perusal, many of whom have neither time nor opportunity to consult the numerous volumes from whence his gleanings have been collected.

His motive for exhibiting such an accumulation of Authorities, was to lay before the Reader, as often, and as completely as possible, such irresistible evidence, as may finally settle certain essential points, concerning which, Professors have hitherto not appeared to be quite unanimous*, especially that very important fact, so ably insisted on by Dr. A. DUN-

attention—will put them in possession of a confirmation of each fact, as strong as the congregated corroborations of the most experienced Medical writers can make it.

* See the learned and laborious work of J. F. HERNANDEZ, 8vo. 1812. "Essai Analytique sur le Non-identité des Virus Gonorrhoïque et Syphilitique, Ouvrage couronné le 3me Juillet, 1810, par la Société de Médecine de Besançon, sur la question suivante:—

"Determiner par des expériences et des observations conclu-

CAN, that " GONORRHŒA* *depends on infectious matter distinctly different from that which produces* SYPHILIS;" and as Dr. D. observes, " This will at least be a comforting reflection for those labouring under Gonorrhœa merely, to think, that they are not from thence liable to be affected with *Syphilis*."—See Dr. DUNCAN'S *Medical Cases*, 8vo. 1784, p. 264.

He has not been flattering himself that such a Victory could be won by one Pen,—but He is not without a hope, that this concatenation of the experience of a Century of Surgeons, may establish some interesting facts clearly and completely, and to the perfect satisfaction of All.

The Veteran Practitioner may say that

" Utitur in re non dubia, testibus non necessariis;"
TULL.

but the Editor begs to observe, that this work was attempted for the purpose of putting the Student into possession of the experience of preceding Authors.

In his endeavours to avoid Obscurity, He may

antes, s'il y a identité de nature entre le virus de la Gonorrhée virulente, et celui de Vérole; si l'une peut donner l'autre, et si le traitement qui convient à l'une peut être applicable à l'autre."

* " Trois siècles d'expérience, plus de deux mille écrits sur les Maladies Vénériennes, et cent Remèdes divers qu'on a imaginé et introduit successivement, n'ont point fixé le vrai traitement de ces maladies."—Dr. M. ANDRIEU *sur les Maladies Vénériennes*, 8vo. 1786, p. 3.

have fallen into Tautology—but He had rather be censured for any thing, than want of attention to Perspicuity, which is the basis of the humble pretension of this Volume.

He has preferred quoting the Authors' own words, to robbing them of the credit of their contributions to the improvement of Science, by putting them into another shape, and pretending they are his own.

How much would the progress of Science be accelerated, if Authors were as ambitious of being useful, as they are of being admired, and would take as much pains to teach others, as they do to appear learned themselves!

It has been observed that some Writers* on this subject, seem to have flourished the quill rather to convince the Ignorant that the Writers are great Adepts at curing this Disorder†, than to teach Others how to treat it.

The remark is true—innumerable Authors have succeeded well enough in the former, which is easier than the latter, in the ratio, that it is easier to write up to the Admiration of many, than it is to write down to the Comprehension of All, and that the

* "L'homme aime mieux être admiré qu'utile, merveilleux que vrai, difficile qu'important."—Abbé FONTANA, tom. ii. p. 63.

† "La Gonorrhée a fourni de tous tems aux Auteurs un vaste champ à parcourir, mais la malade intelligent, qui veut se traiter lui-même, chercheroit vainement chez eux les connoissances positives dont il a besoin pour cela."—F. TEYTAUD'S *Traité de la Gonorrhée*, 8vo. An. VI de la République, p. 73.

Ignorant can be Amused with greater facility than they can be Instructed.

As the Editor does not publish this work for the purpose of persuading the Reader that he is "the marvellous proper Man" to apply to, for a Cure for the Complaints herein treated of, he has not prefixed his name to his treatise: the elaborate illustrations of the Subject, from the Works of others, will sufficiently prove that He has not been seeking to seem Scientific himself, but merely to make the Reader so, and

> "Like a Friend, familiarly convey
> The Truest notions in the Easiest way."

However,—the Adage, that "The Man who is his own Doctor, must have a Fool for a Patient," is so generally true, that the Editor earnestly advises the Student never to undertake to be his own Surgeon.

There is no Disease which the Art of Medicine is called in to alleviate, in which its influence appears to be more uncertain than it is in a *Gonorrhœa**

* "It is very customary for Patients to ask Questions of the Practitioners under whose care they are.

"Question 1st. Is it possible that a Surgeon can determine the time necessary for the cure of a Gonorrhœa?

"A. It will ever be found very uncertain, and very difficult, to form such a determination; because a Gonorrhœa, that appears to be a simple one in its beginning, may become very complicated, and of long duration: whilst another, whose first appearance was of a most malignant complexion, is sometimes speedily cured. There are none but the unskilful, who dare to run the

Virulenta: nor one by the cure of which the Surgeon sometimes more easily gains more credit, or sooner, and more undeservedly, loses the confidence of his Patient.

risk of making rash promises in such cases."—G. Arnaud *on Dis. of Ureth.* 12mo. 1763, p. 210.

" It is impossible, at the beginning, to say precisely in what manner any case of Gonorrhœa will terminate. Symptoms of the mildest kind will occasionally succeed to a violent discharge, while in other cases the contrary takes place."—Dr. Wm. Buchan *on Lues,* 8vo. 1797, p. 76.

" Il faut user de la plus grande circonspection pour répondre aux nombreuses questions par lesquelles les malades tourmentent les gens de l'art, concernant la terminaison du *Catarrhe Vénérien de l'Urètre.* Quelle certitude, en effet, peut-on avoir sur l'issue d'une maladie sujette à tant d'irrégularités? Qui peut calculer, au début, quels seront le degré, l'étendue, ou la durée de l'inflammation, quels seront les accidens qui pourront la compliquer et en intervertir le cours?

" D'ailleurs, le malade étoit-il sain avant l'infection? ou bien sa constitution n'étoit-elle pas déjà gâtée par quelque vice acquis ou héréditaire, tel que le scorbut, les ecrouelles, les dartres, la gale, la phthisie, &c.? Est-ce un homme qui s'addresse d'abord à un médecin éclairé et d'une réputation connue? ou bien a-t-il eu déjà recours à la tourbe ignorante des charlatans que en masquant ou palliant le mal, n'ont fait que l'aggraver et le rendre plus rebelle? Sera-t-il assez docile pour s'attreindre à un régime convenable pendant le traitement? ou bien incapable de mettre un frein à ses passions, continuera-t-il de mener une vie déréglée, et de se livrer à toute sorte d'excès? C'est en faisant de telles considérations qu'on ne donnera jamais son prognostic qu'avec beaucoup de réserve, et qu'on se mettra à l'abri d'une foule de

We do not intend by this, to impeach the powers of Medicine in this Disorder,—the uncertainty of its operation arises from the imprudence of the Patients*, who imagine, that they may indulge in

disgrâces et de reproches. Il n'appartient de prononcer et décider sur-le-champ, qu'à l'empirique et au charlatan, parce que l'ignorance et la prévention leur ôtent non seulement la faculté de prédire l'avenir, mais encore la possibilité de douter." — Dr. J. CAPURON's *Aphrodisiographie*, 8vo. 1807, pp. 33 and 34.

* " La Gonorrhée est, de l'aveu de tous les Praticiens, l'accident vénérien le plus opiniâtre, le plus difficile à guérir.

" Très-souvent, l'imprudence des malades, ou l'impéritie de ceux qui les traitent, sont les principales causes qui augmentent la difficulté."—M. M. FABRE *sur les Maladies Vénériennes*, 8vo. 1782, p. vi.

" *There is not, perhaps, in Surgery, a more delicate point, than the proper management of a Stubborn Gonorrhœa.*"—S. SHARPE's *Critical Enquiry into the State of Surgery*, 1754, 8vo. p. 156.

" On peut assurer qu'il est celui qui demande le plus d'attention et de précaution de la part du Médecin, et de conduite et de sagesse de la parte du malade." — *Le Médecin de Soi-même, par* M. LE FEBRE DE ST. ILDEPHONT, 1775, 8vo. tom. i. p. 27.

" Il n'est pas d'affection plus rebelle que *la Gonorrhée*. Cette maladie a fixé l'attention des plus grands praticiens. Sydenham, Boérhaave, Van-Swiéten, Astruc, Sanchez, Petit, et plusieurs autres auteurs célèbres en médecine et en chirurgie, se sont accordés à dire qu'elle étoit très-difficile à guérir, et souvent incurable."—T. TEYTAUD, *Traité de la Gonorrhée*, 8vo. An. VI de la République.

" Rien n'est si difficile dans la pratique que la guérison de la Gonorrhée simple, de la Gonorrhée virulente, et des restes de cette maladie, compris sous le nom de suintement habituel."—Vide *Traité Complet sur les Maladies Vénériennes*, par Dr. D. CIRILLO,

the most ridiculous irregularities in all other respects, if they are only regular in attending to the Medical applications ordered by their Surgeon:—if these fail, under any circumstances,—they set it down to the impotence of his prescriptions, instead of the effects of their own imprudence in DIET and REGIMEN,—on the proper attention to which, the cure of all Inflammatory Disorders, especially of Gonorrhœa, almost entirely depends.

"One Glass of Wine"—one cup of what lickerish nurses call "nice nourishing Broth"—has often caused a relapse for several days.

> "In every part of Life, there are *seeming Trifles*, which, if neglected, take the most severe Revenge; and no seeming Trifles are so vindictive as those relating to Health."—DR. BEDDOES.

The silly Old Saying, that

> "A Clap in the Spring
> Is physic for a King!"

has done infinite mischief, and occasioned the common notion, that Gonorrhœa is merely a local com-

Premier Médecin de S. M. le Roi des Naples. Traduit de l'Italien par Dr. C. E. AUBER, 8vo. 1803, p. 247.

The difficulty of managing this Disease is also deplored by *M. L. V. Lagneau*, in page 63 of his Exposé des Symptômes de la Malad. Ven.; and by *M. Ucay*, in his Traité de Maladie Vénérienne, 12mo. 1702, p. 122.

plaint, — easily curable — does not affect the Constitution, &c. — The Truth is, that it is doubtful, whether the Health is more impaired by the Lues, and the means employed to eradicate it — or by Gonorrhœa Virulenta, and the anxiety and derangement the whole system suffers from the treatment necessary to remove it, however careful and sagacious the Surgeon, however cautious and submissive the Patient. The local derangements are trifling, compared to the injury done to the Nerves and the Stomach, and its ultimate debilitating effects on the Constitution.

Therefore, the distressing consequences of this Disorder, and the best means of preventing and curing it, cannot be too early explained to Young people ; — Shame often paralyses the tongue of the unhappy sufferers, who, ignorant of its insidious nature,

> " To keep it from divulging, let it feed
> Even on the pith of Life."—SHAKSPEARE.

Therefore, Parents should early warn their Children against the irremediable injuries which the constitutions of thousands have suffered, during the perilous and critical period of Youth, by improper treatment from those unprincipled pretenders, and merciless Charlatans*, who infest all countries—and

* " La partie de la Médecine la plus susceptible d'Empirisme, c'est sans contredit celle qui concerne les maladies Vénériennes.

" Aussi cette branche, la plus essentielle de l'art de guérir, par son importance et son étendue, et qui pour cela même exige le

to whom many persons are driven by the fear of their misfortune being made known to their Relations and

plus de sagesse—et de lumières pour être bien exercée, est elle livrée à l'empirisme le plus ignare et le plus vil.

" On voit en effet dans la Capitale, plus qu'ailleurs, des gens qui, sachant à peine lire et écrire leur nom, s'arrogent impudemment de titre de Chirurgien.

" Il n'est point jusqu'aux Carabins, Herboristes, Garçons Apothicaires, Maréchaux-Férans, Matrônes, Couturières, Ravadeuses, Savetiers, &c. &c. qui ne se mêlent de traiter ces maladies au plus grand détriment de l'espèce et de la société, ainsi que l'observation et la pratique le confirment tous les jours."—Dr. ANDRIEU's *Agenda Anti-Syphilitique*, 8vo. 1786, p. 6.

" La honte, la crainte, le déshonneur, l'empêchent de découvrir son mal, et d'en chercher le remède ; cette jeunesse, tourmentée d'ardeurs d'urine, d'inflammations dans les parties de la génération, a recours aux confidens de son âge ; le Valet-de-chambre, la Gouvernante, le Perruquier, le compagnon Chirurgien, leur conseillent des remèdes qui soulagent quelquefois leurs maux ; et comme rarement l'infection vénérienne oblige le malade à être alité, les symptômes se calment à la fin ; mais le malade reste infecté toute sa vie."—*Observations sur les Maladies Vénériennes*, par M. A. N. R. SANCHES, p. 116, 12mo. 1775.

The following Extract from pages 31, &c., and 38, of Dr. J. P. SERRAS *sur Maladies Vénériennes*, 8vo. 1810, will be acceptable to Young Practitioners in Surgery :—

" Je crois devoir ajouter que d'après les succès que j'ai obtenus dans le traitement des maladies vénériennes, dans le courant d'une longue et heureuse pratique de plus de trente cinq ans, était de mon devoir de la faire connaître particulièrement aux jeunes praticiens, en la publiant telle que je l'ai exercée sur plus de 4000 malades affectés de la Syphilis.

Friends, and for the sake of keeping a secret, on the concealment of which may perhaps depend their future peace, happiness, and welfare.

" Nous avons aussi jugé utile de faire observer aux jeunes praticiens (sans doute conseils superflus aux âmes bien nées), qu'il faut, surtout dans la pratique des maladies vénériennes, avoir beaucoup de discrétion et de delicatesse dans ses procédés, et être doué d'une grande probité.

" L'homme de l'art, qui est très-employé dans le traitement de la syphilis, ou qui en a la réputation, doit même porter la discrétion et la prudence jusqu'à ne pas s'arrêter avec ses malades lorsqu'il les rencontre en rue ou autres lieux publics, il doit même feindre de ne pas les connaître: j'ai remarqué que ces attentions font toujours plaisir au plus grand nombre des malades, et donnent de la confiance au praticien. Bien plus, je dirai encore ici que depuis plusieurs années j'ai porté la condescendance pour mes malades attaqués de la syphilis, (afin qu'ils puissent arriver en mon domicile en pleine sécurité,) jusqu'à leur ouvrir moi-même la porte de mon appartement aux heures indiquées, où je reçois des malades pour consultations; j'en use ainsi pour ne pas les exposer à la vue et à la curiosité d'un domestique, de l'un ou de l'autre sexe, qui le plus souvent est très-indiscret, et même impertinent.

" On sent bien aussi que ce n'est pas dans ce genre de maladie qu'un praticien doit recevoir ses malades pêle-mêle dans une antichambre, en attendant leur tour pour consulter; on juge bien qu'ils doivent être reçu dans des appartemens ou des chambres séparées, de manière à ce que les malades ne puissent se rencontrer et s'observer que le moins possible.

" En effet, malgré la dépravation des mœurs, la plupart des malades attaqués de la syphilis, mettent cependant encore une grande importance à la discrétion et au secret, d'autant plus que quelques uns, même chez les deux sexes, peuvent être dans le cas

" For (what is the hardest case imaginable) the Reputation of a man generally depends upon the first steps he takes in the world; and people will

de projets d'établissemens importans, ou bien sous d'autres rapports ou considérations, soit de morale ou d'estime publique, ou par d'autres motifs encore plus chers et plus secrets.

" Au reste, nous ne rapportons ici que ce que l'expérience nous a appris, dont l'utilité nous a déterminé à faire ces considérations, surtout aux gens de l'art qui, par goût ou par l'effet des circonstances, se seraient voués particulièrement au traitement de la syphilis; branche importante de la médecine et l'une des plus utiles à la société, qui bien cultivée et exercée, suffirait seule pour faire un sort honnête et lucratif à un homme de l'art instruit, même en se conduisant noblement et généreusement envers ses malades, à l'égard de ses honoraires ou retributions, pour ses soins et ses remèdes.

" Nous pensons aussi que les gens de l'art ne doivent pas exiger, dans les cas de maladies syphilitiques, plus que pour toute autre maladie, pour visites et remèdes: leurs honoraires doivent toujours être proportionés aux facultés des malades: la fréquence de cette maladie, qui attaque toutes les classes de la société, exige des modifications dans le prix de son traitement; un gain honnête doit suffire à un homme de l'art judicieux, et il ne doit pas se faire un plan d'une grande fortune, à la manière des empiriques, dans l'exercice de cette branche de médecine.

" Plusieurs trouveront, sans doute, que ces observations tiennent à des objects minutieux, inutiles; n'importe, nous les donnons aux jeunes praticiens comme nous ayant été utiles dans notre pratique, et c'est précisément parce que nous n'avons rien trouvé sur ce sujet dans les nombreux volumes que nous possédons sur le traitement de la syphilis, que nous avons jugé convenable de placer ici ces remarques; d'ailleurs, il nous paraît qu'elles ne doivent pas

establish their opinion of us, from what we do at that season when we have least Judgment to direct us."—*Preface to* POPE's *Works*, p. 3.

être sans quelque intérêt, comme étant liées au traitement de cette maladie.

" De plus, je ferai observer aux jeunes praticiens que je suis assez dans l'usage de fournir à mes malades les remèdes antisyphilitiques, surtout mercuriels d'autant mieux que la plupart n'auraient que peu ou point de reconnaissance pour des simples conseils, et que d'ailleurs cette manière de faire accommode très-bien le plus grand nombre des malades, qui craignent que la nature de leur maladie ne soit reconnue chez les pharmaciens par la qualité des remèdes qui leur seraient ordonnés."

" *Tranquillity of the mind* is so necessary during all the Cure, that Disease is always dangerous in the degree that it is wanting—consequently it is your Duty, to remove from your Patients all things which may stir up the passions of the mind, and especially Fear, Sadness, Anger, care of any business of concernment, or any kind of particular application of the mind; so that you must always be sure to entertain them with the hopes of a safe and happy cure. You must relate to them only things which may please and rejoice their hearts, and you must give them all manner of satisfaction as far as you are able; or at least pleasantly represent to them the prejudice they would be apt to suffer from things which cannot be granted to them without danger."—Dr. BLEGNY *on Lues*, 1676, p. 160; and Dr. TURNER's Translation of Sir ULRIC HUTTON *De Morbo Gallico*, 8vo. 1732, pp. 26 and 27.

" Nous avons vu plusieurs malades chez les deux sexes, et même des jeunes gens d'un caractère morose, soucieux, et craintif, s'effrayer dans les cas d'affections syphilitiques les moins graves : cet état de perplexité peut déranger les fonctions de l'économie animale, soit en troublant la digestion, soit en arrêtant la liberté des sécrétions, et en fatigant l'imagination du malade sur les suites

Their old friend, the family Surgeon or Apothecary, they may depend upon it, is the first person to consult.

Those who confide in the honour of a respectable regular Practitioner, will find it equally advantageous to their Comfort, their Constitution, and their Finances.

What Mr. C. Bell remarks of *Strictures,* applies with equal truth to Gonorrhœa.

> " In the cure of this Disease, above all others, the sufferer should be satisfied of the honour and fair professional fame of his Surgeon, before he entrusts himself to his hands."—C. Bell *on Urethra*, 8vo. 1811, p. 79.

The Editor's sentiments on this subject are in perfect unison with those of our English Hippocrates, Dr. Sydenham, who says,—

> " I have met with several, who, either with a good intent, in order to deter the incontinent from their

de sa maladie, qu'il soit toujours exagérer, il qui peut beaucoup influer sur sa guérison.

" C'est pourquoi l'homme de l'art, qui a la confiance du malade, doit s'occuper comme moyen d'hygiène, de tranquilliser son malade sur les suites de sa maladie, et de relever son courage par l'espérance de la guérison : on peut s'attendre ensuite à un meilleur effet des remèdes et à l'issue de la maladie."—Dr. J. R. Terras *de la Maladie Vénérienne*, 8vo. 1810, p. xix.

vicious practices, by the apprehension of the succeeding punishment, or to acquire the character of chaste persons themselves — have not scrupled to assert, that the cure of the Venereal Disease ought to be kept secret*. But I cannot be of their opinion.

* "Whether it be lawful for a Physician, that has any love for honesty or Religion, to point out and publish to the World the cure of this disease?

"I think it not only lawful for Physicians, but that it is their duty to give all the help they can. I am aware of what will be argued on the other hand, that when once these methods of prevention and cure are known, the fear of infection, by which men are restrained from intemperance, is removed, and that then the reins of lust will be let loose. But what reason is there, even granting this to be true, that it should be laid at the Physician's door who made these antidotes public—since he, not conscious of any abuse, intended his remedies only for just and lawful ends, and sincerely desires that they may be made no other use of? As if it were just that the inventors of things that may be for the public good of mankind, should be reproached with the wickedness of those who, by making wrong use of these inventions, turn them to their own destruction or disgrace.

"Therefore, let those who have the care of other men's morals be exceedingly diligent of taking off their minds from all manner of unchasteness, by advice, instruction, and example; but let the Physician, whose business it is to take care of the health of the body, have free liberty, not only to deliver his fellow-citizens from the diseases they at present labour under, but if possible to preserve them safe from future evils." — Dr. Barrowby's Translation of Dr. Astruc *on Ven. Dis.* 1737, 8vo. vol. i. pp. 297, 301, 302.

"Young men ought not only to be early taught to shun the allurements of Vice, but if they should be so unfortunate as to contract

It belongs to God to punish the offence,—it is our Duty to assist the distressed, and relieve the diseased to the best of our power, and not to make too strict an inquiry into the cause of the evil, or irritate them by our censures. For this reason, therefore, I will deliver what I have observed and experienced in this Disease; not that I intend to make men's minds more vicious, but to cure their bodies, which is my

the Venereal Disease, by no means to conceal it. Candour is a virtue; and, as the poet says, the first fault is easiest to avow. *The complicated Mischief arising from the concealment of this malady*, is only known to those who have an opportunity of seeing it in every shape and form under which it appears. A young man ought certainly to stand in awe of Parents and Guardians, but by no means to be so overawed as to lose his Life rather than disclose his situation. This, however, is no uncommon case.

" I have known the first mistake made by a young man, in this way, cost him his Life; and have seen others, who, from a single unfortunate connexion, were rendered incapable ever after of enjoying connubial happiness." — Dr. W. Buchan *on Ven. Dis.* 1797, p. 51, &c.

" *The Syphilitic Disease* kills great numbers in the prime of life, destroys the comforts of the matrimonial bed, and transmits morbid predispositions to declining years. To conceal the effects of imprudence, inexperienced youths permit desperate quacks to surcharge their habits with *Mercury*, which, in the variable climate of Britain, is liable to induce the most fatal inflammations and pulmonary diseases; and to those they fall victims, without creating in their family the smallest suspicion of the real cause of their Death." — Dr. T. Jameson *on the Changes of the Human Body*, 8vo. 1811, p. 213.

province."—Dr. Wallis's edition of Dr. SYDENHAM'S Works, 1788, vol. ii. p. 5.

The most virtuously disposed may, in an unguarded moment, be overcome by the Strongest Passion in Nature—which acquires the fullest strength while Reason is still "in embryo;" and which often drives it from the helm in the very meridian of its maturity—

"'Tis hard to guide the Helm when Passion blows the gale."

As Spenser sings,

"How great the toil to stem the raging flood,
When Beauty stirs the mass of human blood."

There is no disease, in which the well-known maxim in Physic, "*principiis obsta,*" can be more properly applied.

Instantaneous attention is of infinite importance.

Antidotes are powerful, in proportion as they are immediately applied.

For want of timely care*—the Constitutions of thousands have been blighted for ever!

* "Delay should always be avoided as much as possible, it will certainly make the cure more intricate. From what I have seen, I have the strongest presumption to draw this conclusion, that the length of time, in the cure of a Gonorrhœa, carries a very corresponding reference to the length of delay in applying remedies of art after the time of receiving the infection."—JESSE FOOT *on John Hunter*, 8vo. 1787, p. 70; and his *Lectures on the Lues*, 4to. 1792, p. 218.

Dr. Robertson observes, in his History of America, " that the Americans, by communicating

" The early symptoms are seldom sufficiently counteracted, but are suffered to establish themselves under no confinement whatever: hence principally arises the perplexing symptoms in the subsequent states of the Disease."—J. Howard *on Lues*, 1806, p. 175.

" However slight the inflammation may be in its early state, we know that such inflammation must sooner or later increase, and *Ardor Urinæ*, with *Chordee*, subsequently follow.

" If, therefore, the Circulation be lowered before these Symptoms have established themselves, they will prove infinitely milder in their course."—J. Howard *on Lues*, 8vo. 1806, p. 189.

" Among the means of preserving young people from imprudence, it has been advised to carry them to the Institutions for patients labouring under Venereal complaints. The advice is said to have been followed with success. I once, says a writer of good credit, carried several of my pupils to the ' *Charité* at Berlin, after having spoken to them on the origin and nature of the diseases to which that hospital is appropriated: and I am satisfied, that the impression of horror excited by the objects can never be erased from their minds.' I have made a similar experiment with the same result.

" If ever the Roman address of congratulation,

' Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum,'

be appropriate, it may be claimed by him who learns caution, with regard to Himself, from observing what brings infirmity on Others."—Dr. Beddoes' *Essay on Health*, p. 57.

" Our *Lock Hospital* is a similar institution to *La Charité*: at an average, about 520 patients have been annually relieved at the Lock Hospital, since its first institution in 1746; the greater

the Venereal disease to their Conquerors, have not only amply revenged their own wrongs, but have,

part of whom were admitted in the most wretched state of disease and misery, without resource and without hope. There are 96 beds, for the accommodation of persons of both sexes: besides which, an institution, supported by a separate contribution, was established in the year 1787, under the title of the Lock Asylum, for the reception of penitent females cured in the hospital; where they are clothed, maintained, employed, and instructed, till they can be restored to their friends, or to the community, in the way of honest industry.

"On every account, *the Lock Hospital* and *Asylum* are entitled to the liberal assistance of the public; but especially, as they are conducted upon such principles as must operate powerfully against the progress of vice, and as an encouragement to virtuous habits." —W. Adair *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1799.

"I very civilly desired all Delinquents in point of Chastity, to make some atonement for their Freedoms, by bestowing a Charity upon the miserable wretches who languish in the *Lock Hospital*." —See *The Guardian*, Nos. 17 and 26.

"Those whom Passion or Interest have already depraved, have some claim to Compassion, from beings equally frail and fallible with themselves. Nor will they long groan in their present afflictions,—if none were to refuse them relief but those that owe their exemption from the same distress only to their Wisdom and their Virtue."—*Rambler*, No. 107.

The Magdalen is another Benevolent Institution deserving all Encouragement. From the institution of the Charity, August 16, 1758, to Jan. 2, 1823, upwards of Five Thousand young Women have been admitted; 3401 of whom have been restored to their friends, or placed in service, or respectable situations; and it is an invariable rule, not to discharge any Woman, unless at her own

perhaps, more than counterbalanced all the benefits which Europe has derived from the Discovery of the New World.

" Dear was the Conquest of a new-found World,
Whose Plague, e'er since, through all the Old is hurl'd."
NAT. TATE'S Translation of FRACASTORIUS'S *Poet. Hist. of the French Disease*, 12mo. 1686, Pref. p. 2.

The Remarks of Dr. Huffeland*, which I have

desire, or for misconduct, without some means being provided, by which she may obtain a livelihood in an honest manner. A very considerable number of the Women, when they leave the house, are under 20 years of age.

* " War, diseases, and intemperance, lay waste the world; but Lust is infinitely more destructive:

' Plures occidit gula quam gladius,
Plures utroque Venus.'

" Melancholy has been the fate of modern times, since this poison was first known and propagated, and melancholy are the sensations which must arise in the breast of every friend of humanity who considers its nature and progress!

" What are all, even the most deadly poisons, in regard to mankind in general, when compared with the Venereal! this alone poisons even the sources of Life; embitters its sweetest enjoyments, deadens and corrupts the germ of human nature in the beginning of its existence; extends its influence to future generations; insinuates itself privately into the circle of domestic felicity; separates children from their parents, one race from another, and dissolves the most sacred bonds of mankind.

" Besides, it belongs to the class of secret poisons, and does not betray itself by violent symptoms that attract attention.

quoted in the Note at the foot of this page, are evidently true; he has not too highly coloured his picture of the baneful consequences of this Miserable Disease.

The reason why Venereal complaints are commonly considered so lightly, is, that every disorder of the same parts of the body is, by imposing Quacks, set down at once as Venereal,—(BOERHAAVE's Aphorism, "*in Dubiis suspice Luem,*" is their favourite axiom,) and has given rise to the vulgar notion, that

"One may be completely poisoned, without knowing it!! and then, this destructive consequence ensues, that people suffer it to take deep root, before the necessary means are employed against it, and also poison others, without knowing or intending it; for the like reason, one can never be sure that one is perfectly cured, and one must often spend one's whole life in this dreadful state of uncertainty: if it attain to its fullest height, what disgusting havoc does it make in the human frame! the Body is covered with the most loathsome ulcers, the Bones become carious, whole parts rot away, the bones of the nose and palate are lost, and with these the speech and the beauty of the Face; the unfortunate sufferer is tormented with acute pains in the marrow of the bones, particularly during the night, and converts the period of rest into a period of excruciating torture.

"In a word, the Venereal poison unites in itself every thing painful, loathsome, lingering, and terrible: and yet we sport with this poison, honour it with the ingenious and agreeable name of the Disorder of Gallantry, and trifle with it as we would with a common Cough or Cold."—HUFFELAND *on the Means of Shortening Life*, 8vo. 1797, vol. ii. p. 95.

nothing is more easy than to cure a Chancre without Mercury, or a Virulent Gonorrhœa without Rest.

The usual bait to catch the credulous, is the promise of "*A Complete Cure in* 18 *Hours! with* 18 *Pills!! for* 18 *Pence!!!*"—without any pain, confinement, or interruption of business, &c., but while the Patients negociate, and eat, and drink, and trot about, as if in perfect health!!!

A Pimple may arise on that part of the Body which is exposed to Venereal infection, as well as on any other part, and may be as soon healed, and by as simple means,—and thus—the cunning Charlatan* obtains the credit of having cured a chancre.

* "Mais ces hommes perfides mettent encore quelquefois en jeu des manœuvres plus condamnables, pour captiver la confiance, et pour profiter de la crédulité de certains individus simples, en leur faisant déclarer artificiellement des maladies qui imitent celles qui peuvent être produites par le virus vénérien: sans compter une infinité de cas de cette espèce où j'ai été consulté, je n'en rapporterai que deux.

"Un jeune homme, dont l'esprit me parut assez borné, consulta un de ces empiriques, qui se qualifient d'officiers de santé, pour savoir s'il n'aurait pas été atteint de quelque maladie vénérienne, ayant fréquenté, disait-il, une femme suspecte; l'empirique lui dit qu'il etait bien facile de s'en assurer dès le même jour, il lui fit une Injection dans le canal de l'Urètre; ce jeune homme ressentit d'abord de vives douleurs, et peu d'heures après il parut un écoulement produit par la liqueur âcre injectée, et le Charlatan partit de ce point pour le traiter d'une Gonorrhée factice, dont il tira sans doute bon parti.

The preceding Quotations satisfactorily explain how some get rid of what is supposed to be a Vene-

" Un autre jeune homme aussi simple ayant consulté un guérisseur de la même espèce, à la suite d'une jouissance avec une femme de mauvaise conduite, n'ayant cependant aucun signe d'affection vénérienne, mais inquiet par la crainte d'en être atteint ; l'empirique, connaissant bien son homme, lui découvrit le gland et appliqua dessus une petite poudre blanche, en l'assurant que s'il avait pris du mal, cette poudre le ferait déclarer en le faisant un peu souffrir ; mais que s'il n'en avait point, elle ne produirait aucun effet : peu de tems après cette application, le jeune homme commença à souffrir des douleurs assez vives, qu'il supporta patiemment toute la nuit. L'empirique arrive le matin ; ayant découvert le gland, le trouva enflammé et ulcéré selon son désir ! Voilà, dit-il, un chancre, qui exige un prompt secours ! Voilà donc encore un individu cruellement dupé d'un imposteur !! J'ai jugé que cette poudre pouvait être le muriate de mercure précipité blanc, ou quelques grains de muriate de mercure corrosif, mêlé avec un peu de sucre."—Dr. J. P. Terras *de la Maladie Vénérienne*, 8vo. 1810, p. xiii.

" Mr. John Hunter, who was as cautious in drawing conclusions as he was accurate in making observations, expresses himself, in many instances, so diffidently on the subject, as, in my opinion, not sufficiently to impress the minds of his readers with the certainty, importance, and frequency of such facts.

" Mr. Hunter concludes his observations,—' that undescribed diseases, resembling the Venereal, are very numerous, and that what he has said, is rather to be considered as hints for others to prosecute this inquiry farther, than as a complete account of the subject.'

" As it has occurred to me very frequently to meet with such cases, and as the necessity of discriminating them from Venereal diseases appears to me to be of the highest importance, I shall

real Gonorrhœa, &c. in three or four *Days*,—while the majority of Patients are teased by it for twice as

prosecute the subject by relating some unequivocal cases of diseases, strikingly resembling *Syphilis*, and which, however, were not so, provided it be admitted that Syphilis does not spontaneously get well, without the aid of Medicine."—J. ABERNETHY *on Diseases resembling Syphilis*, pp. 108 and 168 of *Surgical Observations*, 8vo. 1804; in which the medical student will find this subject very satisfactorily elucidated. See also the recent publications of R. J. CARMICHAEL; and J. EVANS *on Ulcerations of the Genital Organs*, 8vo. 1819.

" Errors in forming a judgment of the Disease lead to errors in the Cure; it becomes of almost as much consequence to avoid a mistake in the one as in the other;—for it is nearly as dangerous, in many constitutions, to give *Mercury*, where the disease is not Venereal, as to omit it in Venereal Diseases."—J. WHITSED *on Diseases resembling Syphilis*, 1813, p. 8.

" Well would it be, if there were not some among regular practitioners, who both talk and act empyrically, who promise rashly and perform little; with whom it is common to speak of a Clap, without any distinction whatever, as a very trifling complaint; declaring a few days, or a week at farthest, sufficient for the cure; when it is well known in many cases to be extremely difficult and tedious, according to the degree of infection, temperament of the patient, &c."—T. WATHEN's Translation of BOERHAAVE *on Lues*, 1763, p. 176.

" Mr. CHESELDEN was of opinion, (as he told a very worthy friend of mine,) that *not above* THREE *out of* Five *of what were usually termed Claps,—had any thing infectious in them.* How far this might be true, I shall not pretend to say; but it is certain, that not every discharge which puts on even suspicious appearances is Venereal. It every now and then happens, that men

many *Weeks*, and sometimes for more than twice as many *Months*.

It cannot be too clearly explained, that all those Gonorrhœas which have been cured with such extraordinary expedition, have been nothing more than merely an increased secretion of the natural mucus, arising from sexual intercourse having taken place somewhat too frequently, or else with more than ordinary mutual ardour; such cordial co-operation will occasionally produce slight inflammations, espe-

married, as well as unmarried, shall, by an over-exertion of the parts, bring on a temporary running: numbers of such complaints have been cured under the denomination of Venereal, which by no means deserved the name; and some *Nostrum-mongers* have gained the credit of performing in a few hours what Nature's self would have accomplished in the same space of time."—T. Bayford *on Gonorrhœa*, 1773, p. 16.

"I have myself seen more than one instance of a discharge from the Urethra, accompanied with considerable pain in making water, where there could not be the least suspicion of Venereal Infection. It lasted for a few days, and disappeared with no other remedy than plentiful dilution, and without communicating infection."—Dr. A. P. Buchan's *Enchiridion Syphiliticum*, 12mo. 1797, p. 43.

"The most difficult, doubtful, and perplexing part of the Venereal Disease, in its cure, and often in its consequences, is the Clap: proceeding sometimes from the nature of the disease itself, and frequently from the inexperience of the Surgeon, or the want of due care and candour of the Patient."—C. Hales *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1770, p. 12.

cially of the Prepuce*, for which the application of a little Salad Oil is sometimes a speedy specific: local cold bathing is the cure for such cutaneous debility.

The same causes will also occasion unusual sensations in the Urethra, an oozing of Mucus, &c. &c., and sometimes excite, in a slight degree, several of the symptoms which appear at the commencement of a Virulent Gonorrhœa†, which will vanish almost

* "If the other parts of the Body intended by nature to bear a certain portion of attrition, become blistered by the application of it to an extent disproportionate to their power of resistance, there is no reason why the lining of the female organs, the glans penis, or inner surface of the Prepuce, should not have the same effect produced upon them by the same means!"—J. Evans *on Ulceration, &c. of the Genital Organs*, 8vo. 1819, p. 50; B. Bell *on Ven. Dis.* Sect. 10, Chap. III. p. 384; and Sect. 11, p. 394.

† "A man who believes that every running of this kind is Venereal, may cure such claps as it were by magic; for a patient may have a running one day, and get rid of it on the next; and such complaints are common.

"*Gonorrhœa Virulenta Vera* was never cured so expeditiously by any injection, or any treatment whatever.

"Let the Disease be well and accurately ascertained in the first instance, before any decisive attempt be made to cure it. *If the appearances be doubtful, let the discharge be left to itself,* to pursue its regular determined course, under simple ablution, or the cautious injection of tepid water, and the progress of the symptoms will soon shew whether the complaint be virulent or not.

"The number of these discharges is so great, that they have often given unmerited reputation to a practice of early injecting,

immediately on the application of a very mild astringent Injection, and often subside spontaneously, by merely for a few days avoiding the cause which excited them.

To the inexperienced, these events are extremely alarming, and are often attributed to the Infidelity*

which, if followed in a true legitimate Gonorrhœa, would do much mischief; and to one legitimate Gonorrhœa there are many of this description."—J. Howard *on Ven. Dis.* 1806, vol. ii. pp. 322, 330, and 339.

" Men who have rode long or hasty journeys, or have used violent exercises of any kind—others who have been guilty of excess, in drinking, or with women, will frequently have a running appear, which is sometimes of a bad colour, and very considerable in quantity; and if the body has been much heated, the patient may feel some kind of sensation, upon making water, different from what is common.

" This appearance of Matter, whether there is a Drop only, or a Large Quantity, is usually called a Clap, especially if it has been preceded by commerce with women; and the real disorder mistaken, or dreadfully miscalled!"—T. Gataker *on Ven. Complaints*, 8vo. 1754, p. 61. See also Dr. Gideon Harvey's *Great Venus Unmasked*, 1672, p. 68.

* " How often have I seen young Men the dupes and unfortunate victims of such prejudices!—how many Virtuous Women falsely suspected!—how many fathers and mothers of families troubled in their repose and domestic happiness!—how many Marriages rendered miserable!"—Swediaur *on Syphilis*, 8vo. 1821, p. 3. See also J. Abernethy *on Diseases resembling Syphilis*, p. 168 of his *Surgical Observations*, 8vo. 1804; and Dr. Wm. Buchan *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1797, p. 77.

of their partner, when, in fact, such occurrences are the most convincing proofs of ardent attachment,—frequently arise during the Harmony of the Honeymoon*,—and disturb the happiness of Young

* " Deux jeunes époux, dont le mari âgé de 25 ans, et la femme de 19, après six semaines de mariage, pendant lesquelles ils s'étoient livrés sans modération à la volupté, se trouvèrent atteints l'un et l'autre, d'un écoulement considérable, et d'un caractère tout-à-fait inquiétant.

" Le ressentiment et la jalousie succédèrent à la plus tendre affection; ils accusoient respectivement leur conduite antérieure : d'après l'opinion où ils étoient que leur écoulement ne pouvoit qu'être vénérien, ils consultèrent un médecin, qui ne trouva rien mieux que de les confirmer dans leur persuasion, et les traitoit en conséquence.

" Cependant une voisine d'un certain âge étoit la confidente des chagrins des deux époux, voyant que chacun d'eux en particulier soutenoit, avec l'expression de la vérité, qu'il étoit irréprochable, elle crut devoir communiquer ses doubtes à un autre praticien de sa connoissance : ce dernier, ou plus désintéressé ou plus sage que l'autre, après ayant vu les deux époux séparément, les rassura bientôt sur leur situation ; il leur fit prendre des bains et des boissons rafraîchissantes, et au bout de huit à dix jours, leur écoulement cessa, et la bonne intelligence se rétablit entre eux comme auparavant."—Vide Dr. J. L. Doussin-Dubreuil *sur la Gonorrhée Benigne*, 12mo. Paris, An. VI, pp. 51 and 52.

" It would be highly commendable in every practitioner, when consulted in any discharge of this sort, to be particularly tender in not too rashly giving his opinion relative to their nature, where Married people are concerned, without deliberately weighing every circumstance. An inattention to this, united to ignorance or

Married couples with doubts and fears, which, once excited, are not easily removed,—but render most miserable, the only state in Life which is capable of affording Real Happiness, and which one of the most amiable of our Poets justly observes, that GOD ordained to be a

"Perpetual Fountain of Domestic Sweets."—MILTON.

We could not choose but give the following extraordinary experiment by Dr. Swediaur, so courage-

neglect in distinguishing venereal gonorrhœas from those arising from other stimuli, have too frequently been, to my certain knowledge, the irremediable cause of destroying the peace and harmony of many a worthy and virtuous pair. A gentleman of my particular acquaintance, had connexion with a Lady (whom he lived with for some time in habits of intimacy) at a time she was afflicted with fluor albus, to a very violent degree; the consequence was, in twenty-four hours after being with her, he was seized with an excoriation all over the glans penis, and an oozing out of matter, attended with a puriform discharge from the Urethra, and other symptoms of virulent gonorrhœa. These appearances astonished him greatly; for being confident of his own constancy, and no less so of the honour and integrity of his female friend, he did not therefore apply to any surgeon, but waited the event, only bathing the parts frequently with warm milk and water, with no other intention than to keep them clean; by which treatment, together with religiously avoiding any intercourse with one another, he was relieved in the space of a few days, from a state of great suspense and uneasiness."—Mr. TURNBULL *on Lues Ven.* 8vo. 1788, p. 25.

ously made "in propria persona," and so candidly communicated "pro bono publico!!"

"I am convinced, by experiments made on myself, and from observations made upon others, that Gonorrhœas are sometimes produced from other acrimonies or stimuli, applied to the Urethra, with nearly the same symptoms as we observe in a Venereal Gonorrhœa; nay, I am now even inclined to believe that such Gonorrhœas may sometimes be propagated as well as Venereal ones: local inflammation of the Urethra, accompanied with the running called generally Gonorrhœa, is not always of a Venereal nature, neither in men nor women.

"I have besides, for these many years past, been consulted by a variety of patients, for Runnings very similar to Venereal Gonorrhœas, but often so mild in their symptoms, and so short in their duration, that I began to doubt of their Venereal nature. I have seen married people, who lived together in the most perfect harmony and friendship, where the one was affected with such a discharge for several days, without communicating the least symptom to the other.

"With some of them I have been most intimately acquainted, and convinced, without a doubt, that they were faithfully attached to each other; and that, therefore, the disease must have been owing to some other cause.

"All these observations, taken together, led me to

believe, that some kinds of running might perhaps owe their origin, not to the Venereal poison, but to some different cause, either external or internal. I began to suspect that a discharge might be produced by any stimulus applied to the Urethra, whether Venereal or not, provided it be sufficiently acrid to excite an inflammation, and consequent preternatural secretion of Mucus from the Urethra; just as Coryzas, accompanied with a large preternaturally coloured secretion from the mucus membrane of the nose, arise from other causes.

" Having revolved these ideas in my mind for several years, to establish a solid principle, the result of which I considered very interesting to humanity, and especially to every philosophical Physician, I determined at last to make an experiment upon myself, which should either confirm the theory I had laid down, or entirely overthrow it.

" With this view, I took six ounces of water, and dropped into it as much of caustic volatile alkali, as gave the mixture a very sharp fiery taste; this liquor I injected into my Urethra, compressing the canal with the fingers of my other hand below the frœnum, that it might be prevented from going further, and thus be applied to the very part which is generally the seat of the Venereal Gonorrhœa: the moment it touched the inside of the Urethra, I felt such an insupportable pain, that I could not retain it for a single second; but withdrew the syringe, much against my will, almost at the instant of Injection, and the

injected liquor ran out. But though the pain continued very severe for half a quarter of an hour, I resolved to make a second trial. It occasioned a more severe pain than I ever remember to have felt in my life before; yet I retained it for very near the space of a minute; when the pain became so excruciating, that I could bear it no longer, and therefore withdrew the syringe. I instantly felt a strong desire to make water; but having taken this precaution before I made the experiment, I suppressed the inclination. I lay down on my sofa, and awaited the event with patience; but so violent was the pain, that it was nearly an hour before I was able to move. I then amused myself with reading during the remainder of the afternoon, ate my Dinner as usual, but went early to Bed. I was now obliged to make water, which I had not done since the time of injecting the liquor. When the Urine came to the place to which the injection had been applied, I felt a very severe pain, but less violent than what I expected.

" Having slept well during the night, I examined the part as soon as I awaked next morning, and found a pretty large discharge of puriform matter, of the same greenish yellow colour with that in Virulent Gonorrhœas.

" The pain in making water was now greatly increased, and the following night my rest was interrupted by painful involuntary erections.

" The morning after, the discharge was much more plentiful, nearly of the same colour, only per-

haps a little more greenish; the pain in making water, however, was now so violent, that I resolved to mitigate it by injecting some lukewarm oil of almonds. By this it was greatly abated: the running continued five days, the pain all the while growing remarkably less in the part affected.

" But I now observed very distinctly a new inflammation taking place, lower down in the Urethra, where I had felt nothing before, and where none of the injection had touched. This new inflammation began, as it seemed to me, at the very border of the former, extending itself lower down in the Urethra, and was followed by a copious discharge, attended with the same symptoms as before, and continued for six days; at the end of which all the symptoms were greatly abated. But now, to my surprise, I felt distinctly the symptoms of a third inflammation taking place, extending from the border of the former, about the Caput Gallinaginis, to the very neck of the bladder, and attended by an Ardor Urinæ, and copious discharge like the preceding. At this time I was seriously alarmed, for I had constantly injected the warm oil of almonds three times a day. I perceived that the inflammation first excited by the caustic alkali, was most evidently communicated from one part of the Urethra to the other, whence I was afraid that an inflammation of the whole internal surface of the bladder might at length ensue, and be attended, perhaps, with dangerous consequences.

" In this situation I continued, betwixt hope and

fear, for about seven or eight days; when I found, at last, to my great satisfaction, this inflammation gradually abate, together with the discharge, without passing the limits of the Urethra; and I was perfectly freed from every symptom of these *three distinct Gonorrhœas*, as I might call them, at the end of the sixth week." — Dr. SWEDIAUR *on Ven. Comp.* 1786, p. 30, &c.; and of the last edition in 1821, p. 141, &c.—this latter should be in every Medical Library.

The miserable misapprehensions of Ignorance*, can only be prevented by the promulgation of Truth.

* "The younger part of the profession are apt to suppose that every discharge of matter from the genitals, especially in men, arises from the Venereal disease: but although this is undoubtedly true in a great proportion of cases, yet every practitioner of experience must have met with instances of the reverse, and in which the reputation of the most virtuous people might have been ruined, had the distinction which we are now considering been overlooked. I have met with different instances of men newly married being seized with this symptom, in some of which, although there was at first much cause for suspicion on the part of the Husband; yet, on being informed, by a person in whom they had placed confidence, that this kind of running is a frequent effect of other causes, and that the discharge, which had newly taken place, would probably shew, by its ending more quickly than Gonorrhœa Virulenta usually does, that it was of a different nature,—they soon became less anxious, and at last were convinced of their fears being groundless.

"In like manner, I have, in different instances, been consulted by women who have fancied that they themselves have been

The pretended cure of such *Imaginary Complaints* (which are not uncommon), often raises an un-

injured by their husbands; and, the imagination being once affected, we all know how difficult it is, in such matters, to set it right.

" I know many who uniformly experience a return of the discharge on being exposed to much bodily fatigue, particularly much riding on horseback, or jolting in a carriage on a rough road, or their being overheated with wine, or having more connexion than usual with even a sound woman."—BELL *on Gonorrhœa*, 8vo. 1797, pp. 423 and 429.

" Gonorrhœa in Women is with the greatest difficulty distinguished from Fluor Albus, in which the discharge is sometimes as variously coloured as that of a virulent Gonorrhœa in its worst state, and sometimes so sharp as to excoriate the parts through which it passes, and occasion no inconsiderable degree of heat and pain in making water.

" Pregnant Women are sometimes subject to this, which not only occasions great uneasiness in making water, but even occasions very painful ulcerations on the labia pudendi, on the inside of the nymphæ, and even upon the clitoris and its præputium. I have met with two instances of this kind, in both which the complaints had so much the appearance of Chancres, that, after bleeding, laxatives, and the assiduous use of emollient applications, I could not help trying mercurial frictions, and the sarsaparilla diet drinks. But all to no purpose; for no method that I could think of was able to procure the patients any relief, till they were brought to bed; at which time their complaints entirely vanished. In both cases the labia were every now and then considerably swelled and callous; and yet, upon the strictest examination, no circumstance could be collected, from confession of the husband, or the parties themselves, upon which to ground the least suspi-

merited reputation for the Ignorant and the careless, and sometimes ruins that of the most skilful and most careful Surgeon.

People get a notion, that it is entirely the fault of their Doctor, if they are more Days in getting rid of a clap than they were Minutes in getting it!

No *Vulgar Error* is more universal, than that this tiresome and tormenting complaint may be cured — as easily as it is caught!!!

Sir EVERARD HOME, in page 53, Edition of 1797, of his Observations on Strictures, says, that " the

cion; and the children appeared remarkably healthy, without spot or blemish."—Dr. CHAPMAN *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1770, pp. 26, 27, 105, and 106.

" Let us hesitate before we pronounce an opinion; we may stain the purity of innocence, and to bodily sufferings add those of the Mind, from which the unfortunate individual may never recover.

" This disease may arise from many causes, totally independent both of infection or coition. Even though a Gonorrhœal discharge, with or without excoriations of the prepuce and glans penis, appear in consequence of connexion with a female, this is not complete evidence of a venereal infection, for this often happens to a husband, when his wife labours under fluor albus. We have reason to believe, that on such occasions, the rash and false judgment of medical men, has often been productive of irreparable mischief, blasting the reputation of an innocent wife, and the confidence and peace of mind both of her and her husband."—See Dr. WALLIS's *Art of Preventing Disease*, 8vo. 1793, p. 168.

symptoms of *Spurious Gonorrhœa* differ very widely from those of *Virulent Gonorrhœa;* they come on a few hours after the connexion; the degree of inflammation is very slight; the discharge is the first symptom, which is most violent at its commencement; the inflammation, after a few days, begins to subside, leaving nothing but the discharge; and that also frequently disappears in five or six days, whether any means are employed or not for its removal. The course of these symptoms differs so much from those which take place in Gonorrhœa, that if the attention of the Surgeon be called to it, there is little danger of his being mistaken in his opinion: the mistake is, however, sometimes made, and not only with impunity, but even greatly to the credit of the Surgeon, raising him high in the opinion of his Patient, for his skill in curing Gonorrhœa."—See also Dr. CHAPMAN *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1770, p. 25.

" The Surgeon, notwithstanding all his assiduity and skill, is accused of ignorance, neglect, or both, because they had been heretofore cured (of apparently a similar disorder) in a few weeks."—G. ARNAUD *on Dis. of Urethra*, 12mo. 1763, p. 102.

" Misled by the mild appearance of this malady at its commencement, and deceived by the false pretensions of Quackery, held out at the corner of every street, promising safe, secret, and expeditious cures; when patients are informed that a course of medicine, for some weeks, is required to remove an apparently

insignificant pustule, or an incipient running, they are apt to conceive themselves imposed upon, with a view to augment the emoluments of the Practitioner."—Dr. A. P. BUCHAN's *Enchiridion Syphiliticum*, 12mo. 1797, p. 5.

"Our art cannot cure a virulent Gonorrhœa speedily and effectually at the same time; therefore, the Patient should not expect it, nor the Physician promise it: unless the severest regimen be observed—it will often run on to two or three months, and in some cases to five or six."— Dr. WM. FORDYCE *on Lues*, 8vo. 1777, p. 28.

"Those who know not the difficulties Medicine has to encounter in some instances of Venereal infection, should be very cautious how they censure practitioners in Medicine, for not affording that relief which they expect, and which must be the wish of every honourable Physician or Surgeon to accomplish.

"The most learned and skilful may fail in some cases, owing to the perverseness of the disease, and some peculiarity, or morbid affection, in the constitution of the patient, who may not be able to bear the most decided and proper remedies."—Dr. ROWLEY *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1800, p. 9.

If such a Disorder be considered and treated as a *Gonorrhœa Virulenta Vera*, and the patient recovers so quickly, and afterwards has the bad luck to be

overtaken by the real Disease, "*the perilous infirmity of Brennen**," as it was termed in the olden

* "Le Vulgaire, d'après la sensation que cette maladie fait éprouver à celui qui en est atteint, la désignée depuis fort longtemps en France sous le nom de *Chaude-pisse*."—L. V. L'Agneau *de la Maladie Vénérienne*, 8vo. 1815, p. 8.

The modern French phrase for Gonorrhœa is "*Catarrhe Vénérien*."—See p. 18 of Dr. J. Capuron's *Aphrodisiographie*, 8vo. 1807; and p. 66 of Dr. J. P. Terras *de la Maladie Vénérienne*, 8vo. 1810.

See a very curious account, by Mr. Becket, the Surgeon, in his letters in the *Phil. Trans.* for 1718, *i. e.* in vol. xxx. p. 845: he acquaints us, that he had then by him a Manuscript, above 300 years old, in which there is a receipt for "*the Brennen of the Pyntyl;*" wherein is also an Account of the Rules and Orders of the Stews on Bank-side. See also Mr. Becket's 2d Letter in vol. xxxi. of the *Phil. Trans.* p. 47.

Dr. Turner, *on Syphilis*, p. 17, tells us, in pp. 9 and 12, "the oldest essay on this subject I have seen in print, which is so highly extolled by Professor Boerhaave, is that of the famous Sir Almayn Ulric Hutton, Knt., who saith, 'this Thing resteth in the secret places, forming therein *little Pretty Sores* full of venemous poison, very dangerous for those that unknowingly meddle with them.'" Sir Ulrick's Treatise *De Morbo Gallico*, originally printed about 1533, was translated into English in 1730, by Dr. D. Turner, in p. 7 of which the reader will find the foregoing quotation.

There is a copy of this work in the library of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. See the Catalogue thereof for 1816, at the foot of p. 199.

"Hutton was celebrated as a man of letters, and the contemporary and opponent of Erasmus. He published the history of his

time in England; or, as it was called in France, "*une véritable chaude-pisse,*" and which is actually

own recovery from a deplorable state of the Venereal disease, by the use of Guaiacum, which had for years resisted repeated courses of Mercury."—Dr. A. P. Buchan's *Enchiridion Syphiliticum*, 12mo. 1797, p. 27.

"He had the hard fortune of *being one* of the first objects that the Pox exercised its cruelty upon, which had scarce been abroad two years but made seizure of this Young Knight, who was salivated *Eleven times*, and Purged *every other Day for Seven Years* successively!" (though not successfully!!)—Gideon Harvey's *Little Venus Unmasked*, 18mo. 1702, pp. 71 and 148; and his *Great Venus Unmasked*, 12mo. 1672, p. 95.

"I do speake it with griefe of minde, that in the Hospitall of St. Bartholomew in London, there hath been cured of this disease by me and three others, within five years, (*i. e.* between 1591 and 1596,) to the number of one thousand and more. I speake nothing of St. Thomas's Hospitall and other houses about the citie, wherein an infinite multitude are daily cured. The Masters of the foresaid Hospitalls being moved with devotion, and a christian-like care, towards these wicked and sinful creatures, are daily enforced to take in a number of these diseased people, that otherwise would infect many good and honest persons; seeking with like care to restrain this grievous infection; and yet the number still increaseth. It happened very seldom in the Hospitall of St. Bartholomewes, whilst I stayed there; amongst every twentie so diseased, that were taken into the said house, which was most commonly upon the Monday, ten of them were infected with *Lues Venerea.*"

The above is an extract from that very scarce, and we believe the first, treatise, in English, on Lues Venerea, by Wm. Clowes, one of her Majesty's Chirurgeons, 4to. 1596, p. 149.

entitled to be called *Virulent* — he will be extremely disagreeably surprised to find, that with the most regular submission to rule and order on his part, and every possible attention on that of his Medical friend, it will continue to run on, in spite of Physic and Fasting, from 2 to 4, and sometimes even to 12 Months.

"The Gonorrhœa which is contracted by libidinous coition, is soon cured; and some patients having been cured by some charlatan of one or several such Gonorrhœas in a short space of time, apply, suppose to the experienced practitioner, to be cured of a long and obstinate one, under whose care they may be obliged to remain for several months, nay, a year, and sometimes longer."

VENEREAL PATIENTS IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL IN 1812.

	Men.	*Women.*
Admitted between January 1 and March 25....	60	75
March 25 and June 24	67	98
*June 24 and Sept. 29	130	136
Sept. 29 and Dec. 31	87	78
	344	387
		344
Total.....		731

* "*Summer-teeming Lust.*"—SHAKSPEARE.

CHAPTER II.

PROPHYLACTICS.

The learned *Erasmus*, who lived at the time of the breaking out of the Lues, in his Epistle, written at Basle, 1525, to Christopher Schydrovietz, the Captain-General of Cracon,—has prefixed to his Book on the Use and Abuse of the Tongue, a very Jocose Dialogue concerning the best way of preventing the contagion from spreading.—See a translation thereof, in p. 265 of the 2d vol. of Dr. Astruc's *Treatise on the Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1737.

To satisfy the curiosity of Medical Students, we here set down the various Prophylactics* which have been proposed.

* "Preventives are applications which will not allow the Venereal matter to come in contact with the parts, and those which wash it off before it stimulates. Oils rubbed on a dry part stick to it, and prevent any thing that is watery from coming in contact with it—and as the Venereal poison is mixed with a watery fluid, it is not allowed to touch the parts: every thing which will mix with the Venereal matter, and remove it from the part to which it is applied, may prove a prevention; if both these methods were put in practice, there would be still more security.

"It has been suggested, that previously injecting the Urethra with tepid oil, would be the most likely antidote against Gonorrhœal matter; others recommend the application of the mercurial ointment on the whole surface of the glans and

Mr. Bell's opinion* is the best we have to record: — *where Virulent Gonorrhœa is actually*

prepuce, and the introduction of it into the Urethra by a Camel's-hair pencil."—J. Hunter *on Ven. Dis.* 2d edit. 4to. p. 378.

" An ingenious Surgeon, some years ago, tried experiments with oil in a variety of cases, and was so prejudiced in its favour, that through his authority, it was used as a general preventive, and was taken up by the debauchee as an impenetrable shield, and became part of the toilet furniture of every fair Courtezan. But experience soon evinced its inefficacy, and it presently lost its esteem.

" The virtues of oil and unguents, considered as a barrier between the glans, prepuce, and the poison, must ever be uncertain; for, as it is admitted, that the poison is solely absorbed from their surfaces, every absorbing pore must be defended to ensure safety: if one is left open, the poison may be taken up, and as it has (like leaven) a power of converting the animal juices into its own nature, the smallest particle of it once received, will in time contaminate the whole mass.

" On the application of oil and unguents to the glans penis and prepuce, previous to the Venereal act, there is not a doubt but every lymphatic pore may be effectually covered by them; but if we reflect on the state of those parts in coitu, the conclusion that the poison is prevented admission, must come to nothing; for the unctuous body must soon be rubbed off, and the mouths of the lymphatics as much exposed to absorb the poison as if the specific had never been applied."—J. Clubbe *on the Ven. Poison*, 8vo. 1784, pp. 59 and 60. See also Mr. Petit Radel's *Cours de Maladies Syphilitiques*, 8vo. 1812, vol. i. p. 430—Turner *on Syphilis*, pp. 107 and 108—and Dr. J. Cam *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1729, p. 51.

* " As the pleasures and safety of mankind are both in-

raging, there is no Antidote which can be depended upon.

Careful ablutions, it is said, have occasionally prevented that inoculation from Venereal matter which appears in the shape of a Chancre, &c., and *there is no prophylactic for the purpose superior to Common soft, or hard soap, and warm water**, if

terested, Prophylactics for the Lues Venerea have long been an object of attention; but notwithstanding all the boasted specifics with which every kingdom of Europe abounds,—Nothing has been discovered upon which we can certainly depend."—B. Bell *on Lues*, 8vo. 1797, vol. ii. p. 458.

* "Ever since the first appearance of the Venereal disease, men, desirous to pluck the rose of pleasure without fear of being wounded by its thorns, have made various efforts to counteract the infectious nature of it—and a variety of washes have been offered to the public. Every such purpose is answered as effectually, and with much more safety, by the careful use of a solution of Common or preferably of Soft Soap."—Dr. A. P. Buchan's *Enchiridion Syphiliticum*, 12mo. 1797, p. 11.

"I could even allow a man who has a Gonorrhœa to have connexion with a sound woman, if he took care to clear all the parts of any matter, by first syringing the Urethra, making water, and washing the glans."—J. Hunter *on Ven. Dis.* 1st edit. 4to. p. 12.

We insert this quotation to shew how much this great and experienced Surgeon thought might be accomplished by Washing; but our opinion, both medically and morally, is in perfect unison with that of *Jesse Foot*,—"The man who is guilty of such an act will be an unfeeling Fool."—See J. Foot *on the New Opinions of* J. Hunter, 2d edit. 1787, p. 41.

applied immediately, and with due care, to all the parts which there is any chance of the contagious matter having touched; this operation cannot be so effectually performed as over a Bidet.

The infecting matter of the Great, is quite as subtle as that of the Small Pox;—a particle of it, so Small as to be almost invisible, is Large enough to poison every drop of Blood in your Body!—See JESSE FOOT'S *Review of* JOHN HUNTER, 8vo. 1787, p. 45; and p. 214 of G. ARNAUD *on the Urethra,* 16mo. 1763.

The sooner any Preventive is applied, the more certain will be its effects.

Diligent Ablutions, with warm (or if that cannot be had, with cold) Soap-suds immediately before* as well as after, are quite as effectual as any of those precious Prophylactics, which the Arch-Chemists of Old tell us they extracted, and exquisitely edulcorated by gentle flagration, at the critical moment of certain Planetary Conjunctions.—See also

* "*The first thing to be attended to after a suspicious connexion,* is Cleanliness; the prepuce, or foreskin, should be drawn back, and the whole of the glans, the parts behind it, and the internal surface of the prepuce, should be repeatedly and well washed with warm water, and perfectly cleansed. This will be best accomplished with a *Sponge;* and not only the whole of the Penis, but the operation should extend to the Tubes, Testes, and Perineum."—J. HOWARD *on Lues*, 8vo. 1806, vol. ii. p. 185.

Nisbet *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1788, p. 200; and Dr. J. Wynell *on Lues Ven.* 12mo. 1670, p. 38.

Whenever the Reader imagines that he has run the risk of being inoculated, he will do wisely, to follow the advice given by the experienced Surgeons in the foregoing Quotations; and, indeed, on no occasion will neglect those Ablutions, which contribute equally to Health and to Comfort.

To Prevent Gonorrhœa, it has been recommended to throw up an Injection immediately after Coition; but by such means, the morbific matter will also be thrown on nearer to the Bladder, and the seat of the Disease thereby changed much for the worse.—*The Best Preservative against Gonorrhœa,* is, immediately after the cause of it has been applied, to make water, grasping the Penis a little above the usual seat of the Disorder, *i. e.* about two inches from its end, so that the Urine may gush out with a jet, and eject any matter which may have insinuated itself in coitu: to produce a plentiful supply of water for serving such Ejectment*, it has been recommended to drink

* "Drink Two or Three quarts of tepid water within twelve hours after having been in the way of infection, and an increased quantity of drink for several days after."—Dr. G. Pearson's *Lectures on the Practice of Physic.*

"The best remedy I know for preventing the Infection, is the act of Urining, and washing the prepuce and glans repeatedly

very plentifully of very weak and lukewarm Gin and water—but this has frequently failed.

Those for whom the prepuce completely covers the glans, which is thereby preserved in a state of high sensibility, must in proportion be more susceptible to infection, than others with whom it is partly uncovered, as it is in those who have suffered circumcision* according to the Jewish custom, or

well, and wiping them during that act: this should be done as soon as possible before the moisture on the parts is dry; the whole of which should be also wiped dry."—J. Foot *on Lues*, 8vo. 1820, p. 111; and p. 99 of Dr. Gideon Harvey's *Little Venus Unmasked*, 16mo. 7th edit. 1702.

* See a curious account of the ceremonies of castration, circumcision, &c. &c. in Bulwer's "Artificial Changling; or, the mad and cruel gallantry, foolish bravery, ridiculous beauty, filthy fineness, and loathsome loveliness of many Nations," 4to. 1653, p. 345, &c.; and Wm. Wadd *on the Prepuce*, 4to. 1817, illustrated with Twelve Etchings.

"Such as have their glans constantly uncovered, which renders the part more callous and insensible, generally escape better than those whose glans is always covered."—Dr. Chapman *on Ven. Dis.* 12mo. 1771, vol. i. pp. 8 and 9.

"Jews and Mahometans, from the constant exposure of the glans and prepuce, have the cuticle of the balanus of much firmer texture than those who have not been circumcised; and they are from this circumstance much less subject to Chancre and Gonorrhœa, than the rest of mankind. For the same reason, they who, from the shortness of the prepuce, generally have the glans uncovered, are neither so liable to the one disease nor the other, as those who have long, narrow præputiæ; for persons thus

in Mussulmans, who barbarously cut off the whole of the Hood which nature has contrived to preserve and defend the sensibility of this part.

formed, constantly keep the surface of the glans and prepuce moist and tender; and almost at every cohabitation are liable to abrasions and excoriations—there cannot be a more dangerous predisposition than this."—J. Howard *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1806, vol. i. pp. 21 and 22.

" All *Specific Washes* are impositions on the public, they not only possess no specific virtues for the prevention of the disease, but they divert the attention from the main object, which is *washing*, by holding up the idea of their being possessed of some peculiar qualities, calculated to counteract the poison, and prevent its taking effect.

" *A solution of Soap answers the purpose as well, if not better, than any other wash;* and much may be done by washing with soap and water, if properly performed.

" We have been told it sometimes fails: it would be wonderful indeed, if this should never happen: the wonder is, that it happens so seldom, considering the circumstances under which it is generally performed.

" Most of my patients tell me, that when they caught the disorder, they were so far intoxicated, as not to be capable of paying proper attention to the business of Washing.

" No Wash will succeed, unless it be applied early, and with due care.

" In all cases, Cleanliness is comfortable; but in the commerce between the sexes, it is indispensable—nor would I have the modest matron less attentive to it than the impure.

" Men often think themselves injured by their Wives, from inflammations and slight excoriations of the parts, which would never happen if their Wives were sufficiently attentive to the use

Gonorrhœa is a much more difficult Disorder to escape from, and is much more frequently met with than Chancre—more irregular and unmanageable in its progress, and more difficult to cure.*

of cold water."—Dr. Wm. Buchan *on Lues*, 8vo. 1797, pp. 68 and 72.

" Sluttishness is sometimes the cause of this Gonorrhœa. I have seen instances of it."—G. Arnaud *on Dis. of the Urethra*, 12mo. 1763, p. 117.

" In the most healthy habits, if *Cleanliness* is not attended to, a white curdy matter is apt to gather between the prepuce, or foreskin, and the neck of the glans, which, by its acrimony, occasions a degree of inflammation, attended with an itching and purulent discharge.

" To prevent this, every time you make water, stretch the prepuce beyond the glans, between your finger and thumb, while you press its extremity softly together, so that the urine may in part be impeded in its progress out of the Urethra, and fill the cavity between the prepuce and Penis; this will effectually cleanse the glans, its neck, and the inside of the prepuce."—Dr. Butter *on the Venereal Rose*, 1805, pp. 25 and 43.

" A greatly increased secretion of the sebaceous fluid, which in these cases has the appearance and consistence of cream, unless prevented by frequent ablution, or certain applications, will soon give rise to the Disease.

" There are, I suspect, few people in whom *Inattention to cleanliness* will not produce Excoriation."—J. Evans *on Ulceration of the Genitals*, 8vo. 1819.

* " In *Gonorrhœa Virulenta*, the road is by no means so easy as in *Lues Venereæ*, nor is the treatment so simple."—J. Howard *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1816, vol. ii. p. 141.

An Unaccountable Prejudice prevails, that this distressing Disease is immediately cured by communicating it to a healthful person.—A Patient, with a broken leg, might just as well expect it to become instantly whole if he could manage to crack one of the Fins of the Surgeon who came to set it!—See also p. 229 of G. Arnaud *on the Urethra,* 16mo. 1763.

Although such an idea is *the very climax of absurdity,*—yet it is a melancholy and frightful truth, that the reports of our Courts of Justice

" Cases of Gonorrhœa are in proportion to those of Chancre and Pox, as far as my observation goes, of about Three to One."—B. Bell *on Gonorrhœa,* 8vo. 1797, vol. i. p. 19.

" The Proportion which the cases of Gonorrhœa bear to those of Chancre, is as Four or Five to One."—J. Hunter *on Ven. Dis.* 2d edit. 4to. p. 217.

" Ce rapport est absolument l'inverse de celui qui devrait exister, si le virus Gonorrhoïque pouvoit amener des Chancres. Dans le Coït, le gland est communément à découvert, il est en entier en contact avec le virus Gonorrhoïque de la femme infectée.

" Ce virus ne peut arriver jusqu'à l'urètre, pénétrer dans son intérier, sans avoir agi sur tout le gland. Si l'action propre au virus Gonorrhoïque était l'ulceration, les Chancres seraient l'affection la plus commun, la Gonorrhée de beaucoup la plus rare.

" Il prouve donc que ce virus n'est pas propre, au milieu des circonstances cependant les plus favorables à produire l'ulceration."—J. F. Hernandez *sur la Virus Gonorrhoïque,* 8vo. 1812, p. 52.

shew this *Vulgar Error* still continues to be a source of frequent injury to innocent and helpless Children—therefore—no Writer on these Disorders should omit to enter his protest against the extreme Folly and Wickedness of such a Diabolical expedient, which is as unavailing as it is barbarous: and the miserable misapprehensions of Ignorance can only be prevented by the promulgation of Truth.—See Dr. Astruc *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1737, vol. ii. p. 358; and Dr. Swediaur *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1821, p. 181.

The following promising Title in the Catalogue of the Books of the British Museum, induced me to inquire for the Book :—

" Pox—some considerations of a notable expedient to root out the French Pox from the English Nation, by L. S., Dr. of Physic, 12mo. 1673"—however, nothing could be gleaned therefrom which can be inserted here; but some of its extreme absurdities made me laugh very heartily.

CHAPTER III.

SYMPTOMS OF GONORRHŒA,

AND OF

THE PRETENDED PANACEAS

FOR THE CURE OF IT.

GONORRHŒA may be defined a vitiation of the quality, and increase of the quantity, of the Excretions of the Urethra.

The symptoms commonly make their appearance* from Two or Three to Six days after the Infection has been received, and vary in the degree and the duration of their virulence, according to the age, constitution, and condition of the Patients.

* " L'on rencontrera rarement deux cas où le liquide qui soit de l'urètre soit égal en quantité, en couleur, et en consistance; où les douleurs aient la même intensité; enfin, où l'inflammation se borné à la même étendue.

" Chez les uns, ce n'est qu'une légère incommodité à laquelle ils font à peine attention: chez les autres, ce sont des souffrances cruelles, des tourmens, des tortures."—Dr. J. CAPURON's *Aphrodisiographie*, 8vo. 1807, p. 29.

" From the third or fourth day to the seventh or eighth, is the most frequent period."—B. Bell *on Gonorrhœa*, 8vo. 1797, vol. i. p. 44.

Mr. J. Hunter says, he " met with some instances in which the disease began in a few hours, while in others six weeks previously elapsed."—See his *Essay on the Ven. Dis.* 2d edit. 4to.

" He grants a latitude of from six hours to six weeks. This I think is allowing a generous come off, both for the patient, as well as for his surgeon."—Jesse Foot *on the New Opinions of* John Hunter, 8vo. 1787, p. 25.

" The seat of Gonorrhœa in men, when it proceeds from impure Coition, is always placed at a very little (*i. e.* about an inch and a half) distance from the orifice of the Urethra, under the *frænum*, in that part of the Canal where a dilatation is remarked, called the *fossa navicularis*, and occupies the excretory conduits of one or two of the mucous glands, called, after the discoverer, ' *lacunæ mucosæ Morgagni.*'"—Dr. Swediaur *on Syphilis*, 8vo. 1821, p. 122.

" The disease, in the generality of cases, seldom extends more than an inch and a half along the canal.

" Ibi morbus, ubi dolor."
" Where the Pain is, there is the Disease."

Dr. F. Simmons *on Gon.* 8vo. 1780, p. 5; Whately *on Gon.* 8vo. 1801, p. 11; J. Hunter

on Ven. Dis. 2d edit. 4to. p. 50; and Sir A. Cooper's *Lectures on Surgery*, by C. M. Syder, 8vo. 1821, p. 326.

The first token of this Disorder is a sort of titillation at the orifice of the Urethra, sometimes extending over the whole of the Glans; a little fulness of the lips of the Urethra, (which seem to separate from each other,—the effect of inflammation,) is next observable, and the prepuce becomes inflamed: soon after, a running appears, with an unusual irritation in making water, which gradually increases till the voiding of the Urine is attended with an acute scalding pain, technically termed—*Ardor Urinæ*—which is most intense, about an inch or two from the orifice of the Urethra—*i. e.* at the usual seat of Gonorrhœa: this pain in passing the urine is sometimes so sharp, that the patient dreads to make water, while he is constantly solicited thereto by a certain uneasy sensation about the neck of the bladder. There is a discharge of white, yellowish, or greenish matter; the Glans, and often the whole of the Penis, becomes considerably swelled; painful involuntary erections arise, during which it is bent down, and feels as if its case was too tight for it: the surrounding parts, the scrotum, perinæum, and hips, sympathising with those already affected, frequently suffer a variety of painful affections. Hernia humoralis, or swelling of the Testicle, and Sympa-

thetic Bubo, or swelling of the Glands in the Groin, come on, from the Testicles and Inguinal Glands becoming so extremely irritable, that the least exertion makes them swell. The bladder also is sometimes so very irritable, that it cannot bear the least distension, and the poor patient is obliged to make water almost every minute.

"GONORRHŒA IN WOMEN.

"The progress of this disorder is much the same in Women as in Men. A few days after they have received the infection, an unusual moisture appears, together with a sense of itching within the labia and vagina. This sensation is accompanied with some heat, which, increasing daily, at length becomes particularly troublesome in making water. Afterwards, the vagina growing more inflamed, the admission of the penis becomes extremely painful, and the heat of urine very acute; though for the most part this last symptom is less troublesome in Women than it is in Men; the running also is various in respect to colour, quantity, and consistence."—Dr. CHAPMAN *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1770, p. 12.

"The running* in Women is more difficult to cure

* "Chez la femme, la Gonorrhée, comme l'avait très-bien remarqué *Boerhaave*, est moins gênante, mais plus longue, et d'une curation plus difficile que chez l'homme."—L. V. L'AGNEAU *de la Maladie Vénérienne*, 8vo. 1815, p. 65.

than it is Men, perhaps because they are more apt to neglect it, or impute to the fluor albus, those runnings which remain after the other symptoms are carried off; whereas Men continue taking Medicines, &c. as long as they perceive the least discharge from the Urethra."—Dr. CHAPMAN *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1770, p. 36.

" When a Woman has been infected with a Gonorrhœa, who, before such infection, had no more discharge from the Vagina than that which was neces-

" Sur les causes de la difficulté qu'on éprouve à guérir la Gonorrhée des femmes"—vide M. M. FABRE *sur les Maladies Vénériennes*, 8vo. 1782, p. 461;—p. 152 of M. PETIT RADEL'S *Cours de Maladies Syphilitiques*, 1812, 8vo. vol. i.;—and p. 49 of Dr. J. CAPURON'S *Aphrodisiographie*, 8vo. 1807.

" In the incipient and mild state of *Gonorrhœa* in females, it is not unfrequently taken for *Fluor Albus;* and as the fair sex are generally unwilling to think themselves injured by their greatest favourites, and often give strange accounts of their complaints, practitioners may sometimes be deceived in cases of this kind. There are, however, some circumstances, which, properly attended to, will enable us to pronounce with a degree of certainty, whether the case be venereal or not. The fluor albus is constantly accompanied with weakness, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the loins, and signs of universal debility; which symptoms are never occasioned by the slight species of virulent Gonorrhœa. The fluor albus in the beginning increases slowly, and continues for months in the same state; whilst the Gonorrhœa breaks forth suddenly, and is much quicker in its progress."—See C. ARMSTRONG'S *Essay on the Vir. Gonorrhœa in Females*, 8vo. 1783, pp. 13 and 14.

sary to health, it behoves her to attend to her symptoms, until she be restored to that state again; for whatever discharge remains more than there was before she was infected, is to be suspected."—J. Foot's *Lectures on Lues*, 4to. 1792, p. 244.

Mr. B. Bell, in his book on Gonorrhœa, 8vo. 1797, gives us the following appalling catalogue of *the terrible consequences which ensue when this Disorder is neglected or ill treated:*—

"Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Stricture in the Urethra, Abscesses, and Fistula in Perineo, deranged sensations in the Bladder and Urethra; excoriation of the Glands and Prepuce, labia pudendi, &c. phymosis, paraphymosis, &c. &c."

However, all these pains and penalties seldom occur at one time, or to one patient, and as often arise from the Misdemeanour of the Patient, or injudicious management, as from the original Disease, which, if attended to, according to the plan recommended, and counteracted in time by the several means of cure herein fully pointed out, it is very rarely that such distressing disorders occur; when they do, all the care and skill of an experienced Surgeon are required to subdue them promptly and safely.

Gonorrhœa Virulenta Vera, notwithstanding the most prudent circumspection, almost always increases during the first two or three weeks; but if the Regimen, &c. we are about to direct, be carefully attended to, it will generally be found to begin to decrease, during the following fortnight, which period of from four to six weeks is termed *the Inflammatory Stage* of the Disease.

To diminish the pains, and shorten the duration of this Disorder, numberless *Antipudendagrian Specifics** have been cried up from time to time, and Credulity has brought them into fashion for a while, till Experience has curtailed their credit to their merit, and cried them down again.

None of these loudly praised Panaceas are of much use, without the strictest attention to Diet and Regimen.

See Dr. J. Greenfield on the use of Cantharides

* See *Venus's Refuge,* 12mo. 1669. "It may be regarded as a circumstance of peculiar singularity, that those who have written in direct opposition to each other, may each, to a certain extent, be correct in their conclusions.

"If we consider the great variety of Diseases the parts obnoxious to the Venereal contagion are liable to, and the almost invariable practice of referring every diseased appearance of those parts to a syphilitic source, the difficulty ceases without arraigning the veracity of either party."—C. Platt *on Syphilis,* 8vo. 1802, p. 2.

in Venereal Gleets, &c. translated by J. Marten, 12mo. 1715, from which we give the following extracts :—

" By Camphor you correct the noxious acrimony of Cantharides, and yet preserve their Virtue entire." p. 35. In p. 177 he states the proportion of Camphor to Cantharides to be as 15 to 12, half of which he gives for a dose (we should be very sorry to take it). He speaks of it in the following rapturous terms,

' Fly to that *Angelic Fly*, which not only relieves but cures.'

" I doubt not but in time that it will be as universally administered inwardly, as mercury is in other cases, and with the like good success; and that the pain and danger thereof, with which many patients are affrighted and bugbeared by some, will be as little regarded as a sore mouth caused by mercury." — Pp. 263 and 268.

" Thos. Bartholinus, cent. 5, Obs. 21, shews the way of making an infusion of *Cantharides*, which he cries up as a Specific for curing a Virulent Clap, (*i. e.* the *Lachryma Veneris*.)

" ℞ Pulv. Cantharid. ℈j. infund. per aliquot dies in ℥iij. vel ℥iv. Vini Rhenan, vel Spir. Vini postea filtretur. Mix a spoonful of this filtered infusion with seven spoonsful of wine or ale, and take of it, so mixed, one spoonful the first morning, two the next, and so on."— Pp. 20 and 189; see also p. 244.

" Tincture of Cantharides was also strongly recom-

mended by Dr. MEAD for the cure of Gleets."—For Dr. M.'s prescription, see Dr. CHAPMAN, 8vo. 1770, 2d Edition, p. 405.

℞ Rhubarb. opt. ʒiij.
Gum. Guaiac. ʒiss.
Gum. Lac ʒi.
Cantharid. contus ʒii.
Coccinel ʒss.
Spt. Vini rectificat ℔iss.
Digere et cola.

" It is said to be a very powerful remedy, and to have succeeded when the disorder has been of very long standing, and the parts extremely weakened. Its ordinary dose is 30 drops, which may be increased to 50, or as many as can be ventured on without endangering a difficulty of urine. It is directed to be taken every morning in a glass of warm water."

Whatever effect can be produced by Cantharides, we suppose, may be obtained by the employment of the *Tinctura Lyttæ* of the last London Pharmacopœia. We add the following Opinions of Drs. J. ROBERTSON and WM. CULLEN.

" *Cantharides* differ from every other medicine with which I am acquainted. All other substances lose their effect by use, and, if we expect good effects to arise from them, must be increased in proportion to the time they are used, while they at the same time assist, in a greater or less degree, in injuring the constitution of the person who employs them.

" Cantharides, on the contrary, improve every faculty, both of body and mind; while, instead of increasing their doses, we are actually obliged to decrease them." — Dr. J. ROBERTSON *on Dis. of the Gener. Syst., and on the Use of Cantharides for Gleets, &c.* 8vo. 1812, p. 151.

" As I suppose the operation of Cantharides, in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet, to be by exciting some degree of inflammation upon the urethra, I hold the practice to be of very doubtful safety."—Dr. CULLEN's *Nat. Med.* 4to. 1789, vol. ii. p. 566.

Dr. BUTTER wrote a Pamphlet on the " *Venereal Rose,*" as he calls *Gonorrhœa Virulenta,* in which he praises HEMLOCK as a sovereign Remedy for it.—See his Treatise, in 8vo. 1805.

" CUBEBS, or Java Pepper, which are dried berries resembling pepper, have lately attracted notice in this complaint; —until I hear something more rational on this subject, I shall suspend my judgment. It is asserted, that these berries have a specific action on the Urethra, and that the irritation they cause being greater, it overcomes that set up by the Gonorrhœal virus: thus, the symptoms will be materially aggravated for a time, and when the medicine is discontinued, they abate and disappear. How far this will prove to be the fact, time alone will develop; but, in my opinion, such expedients are improper where much inflammation exists, or the patient is of

an irritable habit."—Sir A. Cooper's *Surgical Lectures*, by C. M. Syder, 1821, p. 330.

" Sir A. Cooper, during his course of lectures for the last season, stated it to be his opinion, derived from actual practice, that *Cubebs* were not to be relied on as a remedy for Gonorrhœa."—J. M. Churchill *on Gonorrhœa, London Medical Repository*, 1822, vol. xviii. No. 104, p. 112.

Sir Wm. Fordyce, in p. 32 of his Review of the Venereal Disease, reckons Pepper and Spices among those agents which most aggravate Gonorrhœa—whether it be black Pepper or white—long Pepper or short—red Pepper or grey, &c. &c. &c.

" I am informed by a friend, lately arrived from the Island of Bourbon, that having one day put a parcel of *Cayenne Pepper* in a handkerchief round his waist, his Black Servant told him it would give him the Clap.

" He had not seen a woman for eight months before. The prophecy was fulfilled in a day or two; and he found it necessary to be cured in the common way, by the advice of a Surgeon there, who said it was a very usual effect of that spice in those Islands."—Sir Wm. Fordyce *on Ven. Dis.* 1777. p. 39.

" *Electricity* has also been extolled as a Panacea in obstinate Gonorrhœa."—See the *Medical and Physical Journal* for 1801, vol. vi. p. 277.

Mercury is no more a specific medicine in an inflammation of the Urethra, than it is in any other inflammation—the mild mode of treatment which we recommend, will not require more, and often less, time to perfect the cure than the more active plans; but the first consideration is, that

"It be well done, when 'tis done;"

that the Infection be entirely eradicated, without local or constitutional injury,—swelled Testicles, Strictures, &c. &c., and

"the train
"Of Ills of tedious count, and horrid name,"

which too frequently arise from drastic Medicines and disorderly Conduct.

"The wish to be soon well is natural, but it is productive of much mischief,—'*the Victims to Quick Cures*' are innumerable."—Dr. W. BUCHAN *on Lues*, 1797, p. 16.

"PATIENCE is the *Conditio sine qua non* in this cure; whence this adage,—'To ride the great Horse gallantly, and undergo the great Cure patiently, are true notes of an accomplished Gentleman.'"—Dr. G. HARVEY'S *Great Venus Unmasked*, 1672, p. 140.

"J'ai voulu surtout les prémunir contre leur propre *Impatience*—c'est par *Impatience* qu'ils se livrent en aveugles à des remèdes hasardeux; par *Impatience* qu'ils ferment les yeux sur les dangers du refoule-

ment; par *Impatience* qu'ils se jettents dans les bras de ces guérisseurs homicides, qui leur vendent un moment de répit aux prix d'une vie entière de suffrances."—Dr. LANTHOIS *sur les Maladies Vénériennes*, 8vo. 1822, p. v.

" Le grand art dans le traitement de la Gonorrhée, est de savoir conduire ses Malades sous divers prétextes et avec peu de remèdes, jusqu'au tems ou l'écoulement cesse de lui-même, ou qu'il pourra être arrêté sans inconvénient par les remèdes."—Dr. J. P. TERRAS *de la Maladie Vénérienne*, 1810, p. 53.

CHAPTER IV.

MERCURY NOT ONLY USELESS BUT INJURIOUS IN GONORRHŒA.

" Practitioners who aim at popularity by endeavouring to make *hasty cures* of Gonorrhœa, are much in the habit of employing *Astringent Injections* on its first appearance. A frequent consequence, however, of this mode of practice is, that although the discharge is perhaps speedily suppressed, the patient is soon afterwards attacked with an inflammation and swelling in one or both Testicles.

" Previous to an use of Astringent Injections, we should take care to remove every inflammatory symptom whatever, by a strict pursuance of the Antiphlogistic plan; and in employing them, after we have effected this, make them only a moderate degree of astringency at first." — Thomas's *Mod. Prac. of Physic*, 8vo. 1821, p. 621.

" *Mercury* does not, in Gonorrhœa, produce any advantage, and in some cases it evidently does harm."—B. Bell *on Lues*, 8vo. 1797, vol. i. p. 40.

" Away then with *Mercurials* and strong Lixiviums; for, by their use, I have seen twenty instances where a mild Gonorrhœa has terminated in the worst

inflammation and priapism, in the space of twenty-four hours' time."—WATHEN's Translation of BOERHAAVE *on Lues*, p. 135.

" *Mercury* is undoubtedly necessary in all instances of the infection, except the Gonorrhœa, which is local, and requires only local applications."—HOULSTON *on the Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1792, p. 13.

" There is no occasion for the use of *Mercury* in the cure of a Clap."—J. NEVILL *on Gonorrhœa*, 8vo. 1754, p. 113.

" In a simple clap the use of *Mercury* is not only useless, but improper."—H. DEACON *on Lues*, 8vo. 1777, p. 35.

" In detailing the treatment of Gonorrhœa, I have not mentioned *Mercury*, because I do not believe that in what is properly termed this complaint it is ever necessary."—Dr. A. P. BUCHAN's *Enchiridion Syphiliticum*, 1797, p. 55. See also J. HUNTER *on Ven. Dis.* 4to. 2d edit. pp. 230 and 331.

" *Mercury* is not necessary for the cure of Gonorrhœa.* The Clap is at first perfectly a local

* " J'ai traité plus de quatre cents Gonorrhées, et je n'ai jamais observé qu'aucun symptôme de vérole en ait été la suite. J'ai aussi traité plusieurs maris avec leurs femmes, attaqués de cette maladie ; ces derniers ont conçu pendant qu'elle existait encore, et cependant les enfans n'ont eu aucun symptôme de vérole. J'invite les praticiens, dégages des préjugés de la routine, à porter toute leur attention sur cette matière, que je crois de la plus grande importance pour les malades, car c'est parce que quelques médecins sont encore persuadés que la Gonorrhée peut

disease, and may be cured by local applications. What I prefer is White Vitriol dissolved in water.

" *I have seen Constitutions totally ruined by the use of Mercury, where there was not occasion for a single grain.* Indeed, *Mercury* generally does mischief in a Gonorrhœa, but seldom any good."—Dr. BUCHAN *on Lues*, 8vo. 1797, pp. 74 and 78.

" I do not regard the practice of the nostrum-monger who professes to cure a virulent Gonorrhœa in a few hours, as one jot more preposterous than of him who calls in the aid of *Mercury* upon every, the most trifling, occasion. The practice of neither of these men is well calculated, I fear, for the meridian of London, where the disease is so frequent: for no Urethra can long remain unhurt under the treatment of the one; few Constitutions undestroyed, under that of the other."—J. BAYFORD *on Gonorrhœa*, 8vo. 1773, p. 40.

" No Surgeon of the present day administers *Mercury* in this Disease, with a view to the after-security of his patient; indeed, the free use of this mineral would, from its stimulating properties, be highly improper where the inflammatory symptoms run high." J. BACOT, *Obs. on Syphilis*, 8vo. 1821, p. 45.

" All acquainted with Gonorrhœa, now know that it can and ought to be cured without a Grain of

donner lieu à la vérole, qu'ils donnent toujours du mercure à eurs malades pour cette simple affection."—*Traité des Maladies Vénériennes, par* A. V. BERLINGHIERI, 8vo. 1800, p. 269.

Mercury."—Sir A. Cooper's *Lectures on Surgery*, edited by C. M. Syder, 8vo. 1821, p. 322.

"If the virus of Gonorrhœa be exposed to any part denudated of its skin, it will not form any chancre, but will heal with any little styptic wash and dry lint; whilst common practice hath as clearly convinced us, that the minutest excoriation, touched with the pocky virus, will immediately form a chancre, which will not yield to any thing but mercury; from whence it appears to be a demonstrable truth, that they are very distinct in their nature—and consequently require as different treatment in their cure."—William Ellis *on Gonorrhœa*, 1773, p. 15.

"The constitution will not be contaminated from Gonorrhœa—from Chancre it will.—*Case*. Gonorrhœal matter was inserted in the prepuce, Sept. 1, 1817, with the point of a Lancet, in a similar way to Vaccination: on the 4th and 5th, the part inflamed and suppurated, the pustule was opened, the contents squeezed out, and a poultice applied twice: the wound was then dressed in as simple a way as possible; and on the 14th, it was perfectly healed. Nothing further was done than I have detailed, and yet no secondary syphilis was observed after six months had elapsed."—Sir A. Cooper's *Lectures on Surgery*, by C. M. Syder, 8vo. 1821, pp. 323 and 324.

"There is a very marked difference between the matter of the two diseases. In Pox, even the slightest sore never fails to throw matter into the

system, while the most extensive affections proceeding from *Gonorrhœa*, even where the matter of it is more acrimonious than almost ever occurs in cases of *Chancre*, so as in some instances to produce very extensive excoriations, still no affection of the constitution ensues from it.

" I procured some young men, induced by money, and under the promise of cure, to submit to some experiments made upon them. But in six trials the matter of *Chancre* never produced *Gonorrhœa*, or the matter of Gonorrhœa, Chancre—they are, therefore, distinct diseases."—Dr. R. THORNTON *on Ven. Dis.* 1815, pp. 46 and 66.

" From various decisive experiments made public by some eminent professional characters, and from others which I have myself made, I am confident that the matter of Gonorrhœa* (if introduced under

* " L'expérience suivante fut faite avec de la matière d'une gonorrhée, dont on introduisit une partie entre le prépuce et le gland, et qu'on y laissa séjourner sans en troubler l'action. Dans le courant de la seconde journée, il survint un léger degré d'inflammation, suivi d'un flux de matière, qui disparut dans l'espace de deux ou trois jours. Deux jeunes gens, qui étudiaient en médecine, s'etant mis en tête de déterminer le point en question, résolurent de faire les expériences suivantes, dans un temps ou aucun des deux n'avait été affecté de la gonorrhée, ni de la vérole. Dans ces expériences, ainsi que dans les précédentes, la matière fut prise sur des malades qui n'avaient jamais pris de mercure. Chacun d'eux s'interposa entre le prépuce et le gland, un plumaceau de charpie, imprégné de la matière de la gonorrhée, et le

the skin by means of a lancet) is incapable of producing any wound connected with a disease of the

laissa séjourner sur le même point, pendant l'espace de vingt-quatre heures. Ils comptaient en voir résulter des chancres; mais chez l'un, il survint, surtout le gland et le prépuce, un violent degré d'inflammation, portant toutes les apparences de ce qu'on appelle gonorrhée bâtarde; il s'écoulait de la surface des parties enflammées une quantité considérable de matière fétide; et pendant plusieurs jours, il y eut lieu de craindre d'être obligé d'en venir à l'opération, pour se guérir d'un paraphimosis. Cependant, au moyen des cataplasmes de mie de pain, et de dissolution d'acétite de plomb, des laxatifs, et d'une régime sévère, l'inflammation diminua, l'écoulement cessa, il ne survint point de chancres, et il fut bientôt totalement guéri.

" L'autre ne fut pas si heureux. L'inflammation extérieure était, en effet, légère, mais la matière ayant trouvé accès dans l'urètre, il fut le second jour attaqué d'un degré considérable de gonorrhée, qui dura assez long-temps pour lui causer beaucoup de tourmens, et il ne put en être quitte avant l'espace de plus d'une année. Il fut convaincu par là, de l'imprudence qu'il y à faire de pareilles expériences, et ne fut plus tenté de les porter plus loin, quoiqu'elles fussent ardemment continuées par son ami, qui, peu de temps après que l'inflammation de sa première expérience fut dissipée, introduisit, sur la pointe d'une lancette, de la matière de la gonorrhée, sous la peau du prépuce, et pareillement dans la substance du gland; mais quoiqu'il eût réitéré cette operation à trois fois differentes, elle ne produisit point de chancres. Il survint seulement, chaque fois un degré léger d'inflammation qui disparut, sans qu'on y fit la moindre chose. Sa dernière, expérience fut accompagnée de conséquences plus graves. Il introduisit la suppuration d'un chancre, sur le bout d'une sonde, à la profondeur de quatre lignes en dedans de l'urètre; il ne parut

system, or for the perfect cure of which any other than topical remedies are requisite.

" If the Gonorrhœa was only a modification of the Venereal poison, why are not Venereal sores generated by the poison of Gonorrhœa in cases where it has been allowed to remain for hours uninterruptedly around the bulb of the glans Penis? Why do not

aucun symptôme de gonorrhée; mais, dans l'espace de cinq à six jours, il apperçut un chancre inflammatoire douloureux sur le point où il avait appliqué la matière. A cet accident succéda un bubon, qui vint à suppuration, malgré l'application immediate du mercure, et la plaie qui en résultat, devint très-considérable, et ne guérit que lentement. Il survint enfin des ulcères dans la gorge, et il ne put effectuer sa guérison, qu'avec l'emploi d'une quantité considérable de mercure, qui lui fut administré sans qu'il put quitter l'appartement pendant près d'un mois. J'ai été, au moyen de ces expériences, mis à porté de produire les preuves les plus décisives entre la matière de la gonorrhée et celle de la vérole, et de démontrer que l'on ne peut donner lieu à des chancres, ni à d'autres symptômes de maladie générale avec la matière de la gonorrhée, tandis que celle syphilitique, appliquée même aux surfaces secrétoires de l'urètre, produit des chancres, qui portent ensuite l'infection dans le systême.

" Quoiqu'il paraîsse bien démontré que la gonorrhée n'est qu'une maladie locale, un simple catarrhe de l'urètre, j'avouerai néanmoins qu'il est très-difficile de porter un prognostic certain sur cette maladie. Il est impossible, en effet, de prononcer qu'elle sera sa terminaison, et la longueur de sa durée, par l'inspection des symptômes actuels. J'ai vu des gonorrhées très-graves se terminer en un mois, et des gonorrhées très-légères, couler pendant une année."—*Traité des Maladies Vénériennes, par* A. V. Berlinghieri, 8vo. 1800, p. 271.

the enlargements of the Inguinal Lymphatics so common in cases of Gonorrhœa, go on regularly to suppuration, and through all the stages of Lues? It is a circumstance, however, of notorious and indisputable authenticity, that tumefactions of the inguinal glands, when simply concomitants of Gonorrhœa, disperse, as the disease in the Urethra diminishes, without the aid of *Mercury;* and that similar swellings, when preceded by chancres, cannot be relieved but by mercurial remedies."—R. BARKER *on Gonorrhœa*, 8vo. 1801, pp. 3 and 4.

" I have seen several hundred cases of Gonorrhœa, all of which I cured without *Mercury*."—R. BARKER *on Gonorrhœa*, 1801, p. 10.

" *Mercury*, though a specific in the Lues Venerea, or confirmed pox, is never required in the cure of the virulent Gonorrhœa, in which it is prejudicial."—T. BAYFORD *on Gonorrhœa*, 8vo. 1773, p. 14.

" Si la Gonorrhée, qui ne consiste que dans une inflammation de l'urètre, ne produit jamais par contagion que cette même inflammation; si elle n'est point accompagnée de chancres ou ulcères dans l'urètre; si le virus appliqué ailleurs n'est point susceptible de produire des chancres, soit par le séjour, le contact du virus sur les lieux où les ulcères syphilitiques peuvent se développer, soit par une inoculation expresse; si cet effet se montre le même sur toute autre surface muqueuse; s'il est démontré que cela ne dépend aucunement de ce que le virus syphilitique agit sur des surfaces muqueuses; ou

parce qu'il est délayé, affaibli par son mêlange avec le mucus, avec une forte proportion d'un liquide; si, lorsque la gonorrhée produit des ulcères par des circonstances particulières, ces ulcères ne sont pas vénériens; si ceux qui accompagnent ses suites ne le sont point non plus; si, lorsque des ulcères vénériens se rencontrent réellement dans l'urètre, la gonorrhée n'en dépend point, s'ils ont lieu sans elle, si elle disparaît en les laissant; si enfin on donne une explication simple, facile, péremptoire, des circonstances qui ont donné lieu aux doutes qui ont motivé l'opinion contraire à celle qui est le résultat de tous ces faits, ne sera-t-il pas évident dès lors, que la gonorrhée n'est point de nature syphilitique, que, se comportant si différemment de toutes les moindres affections vénériennes et de leurs produits, il faudra nécessairement admettre une nature différente et particulière?"—J. F. Hernandez, *Essai sur la Non-Identité des Virus Gonorrhoïque et Syphilitique*, 8vo. 1812, p. 28.

" L'expérience prouve que la Gonorrhée n'est que trop souvent rebelle aux moyens *Mercuriaux* les plus sagement administrés."—*Cours de Maladies Syphilitiques, par* M. Petit Radel, 1812, 8vo. vol. i. p. 127.—Vide *Observations des Effets pernicieux des Préparations Mercurielles administrées dans le temps de la Maladie Vénérienne Inflammatoire, ou Gonorrhée, par* M. A. N. R. Sanchés, 12mo. 1775, p. 140.

" *Mercury* does infinite mischief in some constitu-

tions. I do not think it necessary to give it internally in Gonorrhœa."—Dr. TEMPLE's *Practice of Physic*, 1798, p. 279.

" It is beyond dispute certain, that for the cure of Gonorrhœa alone, *Mercury* is not necessary; and it is even to be doubted if it be useful. The cure is more readily effected by more simple medicines."—P. 284 of Dr. A. DUNCAN's *Medical Cures*, 8vo. 1784.

" Many ingenious arguments have been advanced to prove that the Gonorrhœa and the Lues Venerea are different affections, originating from two distinct species of virus."

The present Writer has no doubt that they are.

" Dr. BOERHAAVE has positively asserted, that he never knew any one with the Gonorrhœa alone, give the Syphilis; and he was, perhaps, as accurate an observer on this subject as any one, either before or since his time. The infectious matter of Syphilis uniformly produces Syphilis; and it is as certain, that one Gonorrhœa is the consequence of another, as that small-pox gives the small-pox—and in no instance where the Gonorrhœa was received by inoculation, or the intentional application of the matter on the point of the Urethra, by way of expedient, has any symptom of Syphilis ever appeared."—Pp. 279 and 280 of Dr. A. DUNCAN's *Medical Cures*, 8vo. 1784.—See *Edin. Pract. Phys.* 1800, pp. 560 and 561.

"I am informed by Dr. Hunter, (a man of great experience,) that he has very often dissected subjects that had died while they laboured under the virulent Gonorrhœa, and found the Venereal matter lying in the Urethra, but without the least appearance of Ulcer."—Dr. CULLEN's *Clinical Lectures*, 8vo. 1797, p. 313.

"The circumstances that most particularly require attention, are abstinence from all manner of connexion with women, and from bodily exertion."—B. BELL *on Lues*, p. 104.

The interdiction of Sexual intercourse during this infectious disease, seems needless: surely no creature would be so cruel as knowingly to communicate such a curse:—if a Courtezan is subject to attacks of Fluor Albus, which females of delicate constitutions are sometimes distressed by, as the discharge in that disorder and in Gonorrhœa are often very similar, both in colour and consistence, she may mistake the incipient symptoms of the former* for an extreme paroxysm of the latter; and

* "The Apthous Chancre very frequently remains no larger than a pin's head for four or five weeks, without either pain or discharge. When that happens, and such Chancre is situated out of sight, within the vagina, the woman so infected may, during that space of time, have connexion with several sound men: she may infect those men, and yet very naturally suppose, as she has neither the appearance nor the sensations of infection, that she is herself perfectly free from Disease.

what has been given to her, she may, very unintentionally, communicate to another.

" Immoderate Coition, injury done to the parts by difficult and tedious Labours, frequent Miscarriages, immoderate flowings of the Menses, profuse evacuations, poor diet, an inactive and Sedentary life, especially anxiety of Mind, and other causes giving rise to general Debility, or to a laxity of the parts more immediately concerned, are those which usually produce the Whites.

" In some cases, the discharge is of so acrid a nature, as to produce effects on those who are con-

" Impressed with these ideas, I cannot but lament the obloquy, the contempt, and the permanent misery, too often attached to women of a certain description, by our sex; without remarking that women are generally the victims, and men the first seducers, and that before we attempt to fix the consequences of infidelity upon them, we should reflect how perfectly ignorant they may be of being capable of giving infection; and how much detestation that man deserves, who, knowing his own diseased situation, yet does not scruple to have promiscuous intercourse with women. He cannot have, as to local symptoms, the same plea of ignorance, because, however recent the infection received may be, the natural structure of his pudenda will give the fairest opportunity of inspection, and his situation may be known at a very early period. Not so in Women. They may be pardoned not only for their ignorance, which is often the case, but from the impossibility and difficulty a professional man frequently has to determine whether a woman be or be not injured.—J. Howard *on Ven. Dis.* 1806, vol. i. p. 170; and Jesse Foot *on Lues*, 8vo. 1820, p. 104.

nected with the woman, somewhat similar to Venereal matter, giving rise to excoriations about the Glans Penis and prepuce, and occasioning a weeping from the Urethra."—THOMAS's *Practice of Physic*, 1821, p. 711.

" There are some simple runnings, that is runnings which partake of no degree of virulency, and yet are attended with pain and difficulty of making water: on the other hand, there are some virulent and infectious runnings, without any degree of pain or uneasiness whatsoever. *Mr. Gataker*, in his judicious and useful Observations on Venereal Complaints, says, ' The running of a simple Gonorrhœa is sometimes of a very bad colour, and very considerable in quantity.' "—Dr. CHAPMAN *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1770, p. 24.

" A discharge from Fluor Albus, and a Gonorrhœal discharge, when free from inflammation, will not afford a distinction for me to conclude them to be different."—J. FOOT *on Lues*, 1820, p. 104.

" On examining the seat of Gonorrhœa in women, it is often difficult to determine whether the disease exists or not; and if the patient is inclined to conceal any circumstances connected with her situation, it is altogether impossible to ascertain this point with precision. This uncertainty often occurs from the similarity of ' Gonorrhœa' to the matter of ' Fluor Albus,' the disease of weakness to which women are so very liable, that in some degree scarcely any but the most robust, are at all times free from it. Be-

sides a similarity in the matter—a heat of urine, and inflammation of contiguous parts, are often equally severe in Fluor Albus, as they commonly are in Gonorrhœa: no means with which we are yet acquainted are sufficient to ascertain the difference between these diseases. It however fortunately happens, that the remedy which answers with the most certainty in the one, proves equally powerful in the other; *i. e.* an astringent injection,* which duly persisted in, and thrown up five or six times a day, seldom fails to accomplish the cure of Gonorrhœa, and proves equally successful in removing Fluor Albus."—B. Bell *on Lues*, vol. i. p. 161; and see Mr. C. Clarke *on the Diseases of Females*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1821.

The most grievous peculiarity of Gonorrhœa† is,

* " An Injection, consisting of one drachm of Alum, in a pint of Water, may be used three times a day."

† " Le virus gonorrhoïque est tout aussi extraordinaire dans sa marche et son développement, que celui de la vérole. Je traite en ce moment, une jeune fille qui a donné la gonorrhée à deux jeunes gens, sans qu'elle ait la moindre apparence des symptômes de cette maladie. Le citoyen Culeurier m'a cité plusieurs faits analogues, mais entre autres, un plus étonnant encore: une jeune femme mariée, vivant depuis plus de quatre ans avec son mari, sans lui donner aucun mal, fit la connoissance d'un jeune homme à qui elle communiqua une gonorrhée de plus inflammatoire; ce jeune homme, qui voyait cette femme vivre avec son mari, ne pouvait pas croire que ce fut elle l'eut infecté; il la conduisit chez le citoyen Culeurier, qui la visita, et ne trouva aucun symptôme de

that it is a Plague which is communicable to Others, before persons are conscious they have it Themselves; the Mischief is done before the disorder assumes the alarming aspect of Venereal disease—when Nature has provided effectually against any such proceeding in Man, by the excruciating pain which arises, in proportion as the Penis does; when, if it be bent up towards the belly, the agony is intolerable, as the *Chordée* pulls it down in a diametrically opposite direction to that required in Coitu, which act is consequently acutely painful:—Medical attendants should warn their Patients

la maladie, qui, cependant, l'assura qu'elle pouvait l'avoir. Il traita le jeune homme, qui, aimant beaucoup cette femme, demanda au citoyen Culeurier, lorsqu'il l'eut guéri, s'il pensait qu'il y eût pour lui du risque à la revoir.—Le citoyen Culeurier lui défendit d'en rien faire, il l'assura qu'il gagnerait une nouvelle maladie. Le jeune homme, n'écoutant que son amour, ne tint compte de l'avertissement, et gagna une seconde gonorrhée. Il fut traité pour la seconde fois, et après sa guérison il partit pour Nantes, où il séjourna six mois. A son retour à Paris, il fut de nouveau demander à Culeurier, s'il avait les mêmes risques à courir; et malgré l'affirmative, il brava de nouveau le danger, et prit une troisième gonorrhée. Le mari et la femme étoient toujours dans une apparence de parfaite santé."—*Traité de Maladies Vénériennes*, par A. V. Berlinghieri, 8vo. 1800, p. 297.—See similar and as extraordinary cases related by Mr. John Hunter, pp. 37, 38, and 65, of the 2d edition, 4to. 1788, of his *Treatise on Ven. Dis.;* and three others in p. 22 of L. V. L'Agneau's *Exposé des Symptômes de la Maladie Vénérienne*, 8vo. Paris, 1815.

that it cannot take place without lacerating some vessel in the Urethra, exasperating the Inflammation thereof, often occasioning an alarming exacerbation of the most painful symptoms, frequently producing swelling of the Testicles, and laying the foundation of an incurable Stricture*!!! and of

* "Stricture is particularly frequent amongst those men whose habits and pursuits in life unavoidably expose them to great irregularity and fatigue, when affected with gonorrhœa; and hence it is found a very common complaint with sailors and soldiers."—H. Johnston *on Stricture*, 1806, p. 144.

"If morality is nothing to us, shall we, for a transitory enjoyment, expose ourselves to the most dreadful consequences? A single coition, during a simple syphilitic clap, may produce most mischievous effects. All the neighbouring parts are much inflamed, all the vessels extended; and we see, that frequently within twenty-four hours after such a coition, the glans penis and prepuce are covered with sores of a chancrous nature, which, by the excessive inflammation, corrode the neighbouring parts with incredible rapidity.

"The syphilitic poison, forced into the blood, infects the glandular system, and there appear Buboes in the Groin, in the Armpits, and even in the Neck.

"Still worse are the consequences, when, previous to such a coition, the parts were already, if even but slightly, affected by chancrous poison. Chancres now appear on Gums and Nose, and Nodes and Boils on the skull: they give great pain, and form a suppuration, dry away, and suppurate again. This dreadful disorder we call *Corona Veneris*. Boils and sores appear over the whole body, and the patient is a living carcase. This is a true picture, and many a poor Victim thus runs into the open arms of

Irremediable Miseries, which will render them totally incapable of ever after being Happy Husbands.

Tremendous, but not too terrible Punishments for so diabolically barbarous an act!!!

However, it is putting an extreme case indeed, to imagine that a Man can be so desperately possessed by "the marble-hearted fiend, Ingratitude," as to be capable, (with "*malice prepense,*") of poisoning the source of pleasure with the most painful plague that

"Flesh is heir to."

Moreover, if such connexion prove fruitful, the sin of the iniquitous Parent will be entailed on the innocent Child!!!

"If pregnancy is the consequence, the disease possessed by father or mother will, with all other

Death."—Dr. G. C. Meyer *on Ven Dis.* 1811, pp. 7 and 8.—See also Dr. Gideon Harvey's *Great Venus Unmasked; or a More Exact Discovery of the Venereal Evil*, 2d edit. 1672, p. 66; and his account of

"The Herculean Cure page 142
The Gigantean Cure 147
The Vulcanous Cure 149
The Negligent Cure..... 157
The Petty Cure 159
The Symptomatic Cure 160
The Secret Cure, &c. 161."

qualities of parents, be conveyed and passed to a begotten fœtus."—Jesse Foot *on Lues Ven.* 8vo. 1820, p. 412.—See Dr. P. Mahon's *Researches upon the Existence and Communication of Venereal Infection in Pregnant Women to New-born Infants,* translated by Mr. Jesse Foot, 8vo. 1808; and *Le Traitement de la Syphilis chez les Femmes enceintes, et chez les Enfans,* in L. V. L'Agneau's *Exposé des Symptômes de la Maladie Vénérienne,* 8vo. 1815, p. 322; and see also the *Mémoire sur la Transmission du Virus Vénérien de la Mère à l'Enfant, par* P. G. Vassal, 8vo. 1807, who has collected the opinions of many Authors on this subject, and given eight curious cases.

Who does not tremble at the very thought of infecting another with the Injuries which imprudent intercourse may insidiously inflict upon himself?

After any uncertain connexion, forbear for at least a week; in such time some symptoms of infection usually shew themselves sufficiently to excite suspicion:—from the observance of such a Quarantine, (which all who have common humanity for others, or even a prudent regard for their own peace of mind, will scrupulously observe,) the Disease would soon become extinct*.—J. Spirile *on Ven. Dis.* 3d Part, 1711, p. 80.

* The facetious Author of "*A Plan for Extirpating the Venereal Disease,*" 12mo. 1761, pp. 5, 10, 27, 29, proposes "to salivate the

Gonorrhœa is a superficial inflammation of the membrane of the Urethra, and, like other inflammations, is immediately aggravated and increased by any action of the parts inflamed; therefore, not only forbid all Exercise, but even Motion must be avoided,—the patient be kept as much as possible in an Horizontal posture; and if convenient, during the violence of the inflammation,—confined to his Bed.

"A person lying in Bed will, in general, be soonest cured."—J. WATHEN'S Translation of BOERHAAVE *on Gonorrhœa*, 8vo. 1763, p. 239; and Dr. CHAPMAN *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1770, p. 49.

"A peculiar kind of Stricture has been mentioned by one Author, brought on merely by the contact of

inhabitants of all Europe:—now," continues he, "without this were absolutely put in practice in every part, at one and the same time, it would be of no manner of signification; and the difficulty of salivating all Europe, exactly at the same moment, must appear evident to the most common observer—perhaps it may be asked from whence a sufficient fund is to arise to defray the expense! I should imagine it would not cost above Two Millions sterling to salivate all the inhabitants of Great Britain that are in a desperate way, especially as it is to be hoped, that it would not be necessary to reduce above one-third of the inhabitants to that extremity: supposing this calculation to be founded on fact, this necessary sum might, methinks, be easily and equitably produced by *a tax upon Noses*. Surely no man would think it a burthensome impost to pay one Guinea for the security of the Nose on his face; and I hope that there are at least a fourth part of the inhabitants of this Island, that have this ornamental feature actually remaining."

the sides of the Urethra, when in an inflamed state; this cohesion, when of long standing, is more obstinate than the common stricture."—LUXMOORE *on Strictures*, 8vo, 1812, p. 21.

" A patient of mine insisted upon it that it was absolutely impossible that he could have a stricture, because, during the whole time he had Gonorrhœa, he constantly lay with Screvelius's Lexicon between his Legs."—Mr. WYATT *on Gonorrhœa*, 8vo. 1777, p. 46.

TO CURE GONORRHŒA* we must,

1st, Allay the inflammatory Irritation in the Urethra; and then,

* " J'observe l'âge du malade, sa constitution, son caractère, si la maladie influs plus ou moins son imagination, la disposition des humeurs, et enfin sa profession, sa manière d'être et de vivre."—Dr. J. P. TERRAS *de la Maladie Vénérienne*, 8vo. 1810, p. 42.

" J'ai remarqué que la plupart des individus qui se présentent pour cas de Gonorrhée, commencent par montrer le gland et le prépuce, et de presser le canal de l'urètre pour faire connaître l'existence de la maladie: sans doute qu'il convient de voir ces parties pour savoir quel est leur état; mais l'essentiel et le plus important est de s'attacher à examiner la linge ou la chemise du malade, et de considérer, ainsi que nous venons de le dire, la qualité et la quantité de l'écoulement; ces recherches doivent être faites de tems en tems, pendant la suite de la Gonorrhée; c'est par se moyen, qu'on peut s'assurer des nuances de couleur que prend l'écoulement dans les diverses périodes de la maladie, et faire juger de ses progrès vers la guérison, et du tems où il peut convenir de l'arrêter."—Dr. J. P. TERRAS *de la Maladie Vénérienne*, 8vo. 1810, p. 45.

2dly, Restore the strength of the Constitution, and the tone and vigour of the suffering parts, by tonic medicines, and by bracing the mouths of the Lacunæ and vessels, which have been weakened and relaxed by the inflammation, by local applications.

When a person, who has been exposed to infection, discovers the symptoms of Gonorrhœa, the first thing to be done is, to empty the Bowels, and, during the first two or three weeks, give your Patient as much *Castor Oil,* or Powder or Pills of *Rhubarb,* or other gentle laxative, every other day, as will procure a couple of motions,—not more.

The most convenient opportunity to introduce an Aperient to the stomach, is early in the morning, when it is unoccupied, and has no particular business to attend to, *i. e.* at least half an hour before Breakfast.

Physic should never interrupt the Stomach when it is busy in digesting Food;—the best time to take it is when you first awake in the morning: moreover, such is at that time the increased sensibility of some Stomachs, that half the quantity of Medicine is sufficient.

While care is taken to prevent costiveness, violent debilitating Purgatives are to be avoided with equal caution.

" As to strong *drastic purges,* daily repeated,

though they have the sanction of those illustrious names, Boerhaave and Sydenham, to recommend them, yet it is now well-known that, instead of curing the disease, they only assist it to overcome the Constitution."—H. Wastell *on Lues*, 1779, p. 40.

" If any clapp'd man will but give himself the trouble to observe, he will find that the day he takes *a strong purgative*, the heat of Urine and the Chordée will be much increased."—Dr. J. Beckett *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1765, p. 26.

" *Mild purges* only should be given, and in a dose sufficient to procure only two or three stools, and be repeated only every two or three days."—Dr. F. Simmons *on Gon.* 1780, p. 20.

" With regard to the extent to which *Purging* should be carried, I think it sufficient if the bowels be kept moderately open; and that in our choice of purgatives, the lenitive, as being more cooling, be preferred to the drastic."—J. Howard *on Ven. Dis.* 1806, vol. ii. p. 192.

" When, in the cure of Gonorrhœa, it was the practice to employ *Purgatives* very frequently, and sometimes those of the drastic kind, I have known the Gleet, or spurious Gonorrhœa, by such practice, much increased, and long continued, and the patient's constitution very much hurt: even what are supposed to be cooling purgatives, such as Glauber Salt, Epsom Salt, &c. &c., in so far as any part of them pass by urine, are hurtful, and so far as they produce very liquid stools, the matter of which is generally acrid,

they irritate the rectum, and consequently the Urethra."—CULLEN's *First Lines*, vol. iv. p. 420.

" The frequent use of large Glysters of water and oil I have found of remarkable benefit in this disease; if Glysters, however, do not entirely obviate costiveness, it will be necessary to give laxatives by the mouth; these should be of the mildest kind, and should do no more than keep the belly regular, and a little loose, without much purging."—CULLEN, vol. iv. p. 419.

SWELLED TESTICLES*.

" Riding on Horseback, excessive walking, stimulating purges, sharp injections thrown up in the

* " C'est ordinairement occasionnée par tout ce qui peut supprimer ou ralentir brusquement le catarrhe vénérien de l'urètre. Tels sont un exercice violent ou même modéré à pied, à cheval, ou en voiture; l'impression subite d'un air froid ou de l'eau froide; les injections stimulantes ou astringentes dans le canal de l'urètre; l'introduction des sondes ou des bougies, les purgatifs, un régime échauffant, les faux pas, le ballottement seul de testicules, quand ils ne sont pas suspendus, le commerce avec les femmes, même les regards lascifs et amoureux. Un jeune homme, affecté d'un catarrhe modéré de l'urètre, se rend dans une société, où il a occasion de contempler de très-belles femmes. Deux heures après l'écoulement se supprime; il sent des douleurs aigues dans le testicule gauche, qui l'obligent de se retirer et de se mettre au lit. Le lendemain cet organe étoit rouge, chaud, très-sensible et très-volumineux; l'inflammation ne céda qu'à l'application des sangsues, aux cataplasmes émolliens, et à un regime sévère.

height of inflammation, and obstruction of the natural Perspiration, will effect it: but nocturnal emissions, or any act which produces seminal discharge, during the inflammatory stage of Gonorrhœa, will, above all other contributory causes, tend to bring forward a swelling of the Testicle."—J. Foot *on Lues*, 8vo. 1820, p. 87.

" In all cases I advise the patient, from the beginning, to wear a *Suspensory*, (i. e. *a Bag Truss*) and to continue it during the whole course of the Disease: though this precaution may seem superfluous, it is so little inconvenient, when the suspensory is well made; and I have found it so useful in preventing swelling of the Testicles, that I never omit recommending it, especially to those who have been already attacked with the latter complaint."—Swediaur *on Syphilis*, 1821, p. 168.

" The first symptoms by which a patient guesses his Testicles to be effected, is a shooting pain from the lower part of the scrotum up into the belly, which exactly marks the course of the spermatic vessels.

" Les affections subites et violentes de l'âme peuvent aussi déterminer le flegmon des testicules, en supprimant le catarrhe urètral. Un élève en pharmacie, au seizième jour d'un écoulement vénérien, frappe du pied contre terre dans un moment de colère et d'impatience: tout à coup l'écoulement s'arrête et est remplacé par un gonflement inflammatoire de l'un de testicules, qui lui cause des douleurs intolérables."—Dr. J. Capuron's *Aphrodisiographie*, 8vo. 1807, p. 66.

" In a little time after, the substance of the Testicle appears red, very painful to the touch, and somewhat enlarged.

" If nothing now is done, every symptom of pain and inflammation is aggravated, and at last increases to such a degree, as to bring on a complete paroxysm, exactly resembling the cold fit of an Intermittent Fever.

In this state, the Testicle appears very large, and exceedingly sensible to the touch, so that the patient is not able to bear the smallest weight on its surface.

" If the surgeon is now called in, the first object is the reduction of the inflammation, which is principally to be effected by plentiful bleeding, which in no case is more necessary, or more essential; it is therefore to be repeated so often as the inflammatory symptoms, and strength of the pulse, render it requisite: we are at the same time to pay attention to the posture of the body, which ought to be horizontal, the testicle being completely suspended with a bandage, so as to take off any weight from the chord.

" Recourse is likewise to be had to topical remedies, such as warm fomentations, which are to be continued some considerable time, and often repeated; as they certainly tend, by their relaxation and warmth, to take off the spasm, which seems, in a peculiar manner, to be an attendant on this species of inflammation.

" The application of *Leeches* are nowhere more serviceable than in the present case, provided the

general bleeding has been carried to a sufficient length before, and the pulse seems to forbid its repetition.

" As to *Poultices*, they may be used with success when the inflammation begins to give way; but are improper before, on account of their weight, which is generally insupportable, and their preventing the frequent repetition of *Fomentations*, which are so much to be depended upon.

" The *Fomentations* may either be warm milk and water, or plain water, to which a small quantity of Chamomile and Marshmallow leaves have been added.

" *Vomits* are likewise recommended as a powerful means of reducing this inflammation; and certainly, after plentiful bleeding, they may be employed with very great advantage.

" In no one instance of topical inflammation, does there seem to be such an immediate connexion between the Stomach and the part affected as the present, that viscus seemingly partaking of every alteration which takes place in the Testis during the progress of the inflammatory symptoms.

" *Purgatives* have likewise been advised, but, I think, injudiciously,—they, as a part of the Antiphlogistic regimen, certainly serve to take off the inflammatory diathesis, but are attended with one inconvenience, which more than balances for any good they may produce as evacuants; and that is, the necessity the patient is under of altering the posture of his body, when going to stool: this is troublesome,

and attended with such pain in the beginning, that I have very often seen every symptom considerably aggravated from the administration of a purgative;—the posture of the patient, and proper suspension of the testis, is therefore principally to be attended to; and by the use of Glysters, moderate evacuation is produced without inconvenience, and the effects of costiveness are sufficiently obviated.

"By pursuing these means, which are to be regulated at the discretion of the surgeon, few cases will occur which will present much difficulty in the cure, the inflammation gradually decreasing, and the testis becoming softer, so that the epidydimis can be felt separate from the body.

"This will always be found to be the last part which softens."—G. RENNY *on the Ven. Dis.* 1782, pp. 35—40.

Mr. Renny's account of the treatment of a swelled Testicle is the best we have, and the only alteration in his plan that we have to suggest, is the application of *the Black Doctors* (leeches) in the first instance, instead of peremptorily sentencing the patient to phlebotomy, unless that be demanded by extraordinary plethora, or recommending re-inoculation, which will only be resorted to in very desperate cases, when the application of the original cause of the disorder will be a more easy and agreeable process, than the following barbarous expedient, to excite the return of the discharge, and

to remove the swelling of the Testicle, related by Dr. Rowley, as having been used by *Hirschel*, at Berlin, 1766.

" A Bougie was introduced into the Urethra of a man infected with Venereal Gonorrhœa, which remained in the Urethra some hours, until the bougie was well covered with matter. Then being withdrawn, it was immediately introduced into the Urethra of a man who had suffered under a suppressed Gonorrhœa, and was kept in his Urethra five or six hours, until the scalding and running, with the other symptoms of Gonorrhœa, re-appeared. The military surgeon, *Oderkirchen*, applied this mode to a soldier, who had laboured under an indurated testicle, enlarged to the size of two fists, and as hard as wood, from a suppressed Gonorrhœa of four years' standing, and, repeating the plan, he cured the soldier.—Inoculation from *Gonorrhœa benigna* did not succeed."—Dr. Rowley *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1800, p. 22.

" If a hardness should remain in the Epidydimis after the inflammation has abated, and the hardness gets into an indolent state—*a Bag made of Oiled Silk* may be applied: it acts similar to a Poultice, by inducing a great flow of perspirable matter; and in effecting the reduction of the enlargement—it will be far preferable to any Plaster, and will be of the most decided service; indeed, when applied to tumours of an indolent nature, in any part of the body, it is of singular advantage.

" Patients will often express some anxiety to know whether the hardness (which will often continue during life,) will occasion any diminution of the Procreative powers.

" If the Epidydimis on both sides be enlarged and hardened, it will have the effect of lessening the Secretion of Semen, though to what extent has not been satisfactorily explained: if one side alone be hardened, there will be some difference, but not to any manifest extent."—Sir ASTLEY COOPER's *Surgical Lectures*, by C. M. SYDER, 8vo. pp. 353 and 4.

The Epidydimis will often continue swelled* and hard for many months, and even Years, without either pain or inconvenience to the Patient; the only remedy we have to recommend is the envelop of Oiled Silk.

" This complaint very seldom attacks the Testicle, but it is in general confined to the Epidydimis, which will be found to be the true seat of the inflammation;

* " Cette induration du Testicule n'a rien qui doive inquiéter; il faut des mois, et souvent des années entières, pour en obtenir la resolution; quelquefois même elle subsiste toute la vie, mais sans causer la moindre incommodité au Malade."—L. V. L'AGNEAU *de la Maladie Vénérienne*, p. 55, 8vo. 1815.

" Il reste presque toujours un engorgement de l'épididyme, ce qui nécessité, l'usage perpetuel, ou long-temps continué suspensoir afin de prévenir le tiraillement des vaisseaux spermatiques."—Dr. J. CAPURON's *Aphrodisiographie*, 8vo. 1807, p. 72.

for, by a proper manual examination of the parts, the Vas deferens and Epidydimis may be felt swelled, hardened, and inflamed, the body of the testicle remaining free from disease: it is well worthy of observation, that it is never productive either of venereal symptoms, or of injury to the Testicle.—This complaint seldom occurs in the mild kind of Gonorrhœa, but is brought on by some Imprudence in the Patient, such as using violent Exercise,—hard Drinking,—the Venereal act,—catching Cold,—riding on Horseback, &c."—J. ANDRÉE *on Gon.* 1781, pp. 42—44.

It is always prudent to suspend the Testicles in a *a Bag truss;* if this precaution has been neglected, it certainly becomes one of the first objects of cure the moment the disease has taken place: *a Horizontal Posture* will be found to afford a still more considerable relief, and, when the Inflammation is violent, becomes very essential to the Cure."—Dr. F. SIMMONS *on Gon.* 1780, p. 35.

" When the Testicle sympathises either with the Urethra or Bladder, and is inflamed, Rest is the only remedy. The horizontal position of the body is the best for a free circulation.

" If the patient cannot submit to an horizontal position, it is absolutely necessary to have the Testicle well suspended."—J. HUNTER *on Ven. Dis.* 1788, p. 91.

" When the Testicle swells, the part should be immediately suspended,—but not pressed on: and

the patient should be, as much as possible, confined in the horizontal position.

" The means of lessening inflammatory action should be quickly and actively used; such as local and general bleeding, purging and fomentation: the last will always answer better than cold applications, where there is much tension. Cupping from the loins is particularly useful. When the inflammation is very violent, the pulse is often very small before bleeding, but will rise and become full after some blood has been removed; this also takes place in the inflammation of the vital viscera, and when it does happen, we are encouraged to go on with the evacuation.

" All irritation to the Urethra should, as far as is possible, be prevented; and should the discharge again appear, it should rather be encouraged by fomentations* to the Penis, than repelled by cold applications, or astringent Injections.

" As a great sympathy is always found to exist

* " The great utility of the WARM BATH in Gonorrhœa, is not to be imagined by those who have not fully and fairly practiced it. If Bleeding—if Purgatives—if Dilution—if internal relaxants, are ever necessary to quell the more refractory symptoms of this Disease, the warm bath must be more so; for all the former act on the habit, and, by that general action, tend to relieve the part affected; but *this is a remedy which immediately and directly procures ease*, lessening the inflammation, as well as irritation, at the same time, much more by local than by general action, and

between the Testicle and the Stomach, Emetics have been, by some practitioners, recommended, and certainly will often be found useful in hastening the removal of the swelling, if given at the time when the inflammatory symptoms have begun to abate; they will then sometimes produce the almost immediate disappearance of the tumour, probably by exciting increased action in the absorbents; but if

that without deranging, in the smallest degree, the natural means of cure. Besides, it may greatly forward the cure, by relaxing the parts, and promoting or reproducing the discharge, when it has been checked improperly.

" It may frequently be employed without a previous antiphlogistic regimen; but in all cases in which the symptoms are likely to run high, or in which they are troublesome, that kind of regimen should precede it.

" Having experienced, in numberless instances, its power of alleviating the symptoms with great celerity and certainty, I can venture to recommend it with confidence: and in many other cases, when the above regimen may not, from a tendency to weakness, be so proper or necessary, from but a slight disposition to inflammation, or other circumstances, it will be of singular service.

" Under this division may be comprehended the partial application of warm water, whether locally, in the form of fomentation, by means of bladders filled with the fluid, and applied to the perineum, by immersing the part in the same fluid, or sitting over the vapour of warm water from a close-stool pan. These means are of less efficacy than the warm bath, but may be had recourse to when that cannot be obtained."—J. Howard *on Ven. Dis.* 1806, vol. ii. pp. 195, 196.

given in the height of the inflammatory action, they will often so much add to it, as to procure its termination in suppuration. In the inflammatory stage, much good will, however, generally arise from medicines which produce nausea without vomiting."—J. WILSON *on Urinary Organs*, 1821, pp. 416, 417.

It is said, that if this Disorder* be taken in time, by proper Care, it may sometimes be prevented when certainly coming on.

If the Running stops suddenly while the Disease is at its height, a swelled Testicle is to be expected, and it is most prudent to proceed immediately as if it were swelled,—prescribe phlebotomy,—Aperient medicine, and put the patient to bed.

By such treatment, the Running will often return; if the Testicle has not begun to swell, it will be prevented, and if it has, the swelling will speedily subside.

* "At the period when pain is first felt in the testicle, and when the epidydimis begins to swell, the discharge from the Urethra generally ceases. If it cease wholly, the inflammation in the testicle goes on; but if, at that period when the testicle feels tender to the touch, the discharge has but partially ceased, then there is a probability,—by the omission of injections, if they were in use, by suspending the testicle, by horizontal position, by opening the pores, and by moderating the diet,—that the discharge may return, and the tenderness of the testicle abate."—J. FOOT's *Lectures on Lues*, 4to. 1792, p. 184.

Trusses* are sometimes made of Flannel or Leather, but the best are those of the Elastic cotton, or silk Stocking-net stuff, &c., and are sold at the Surgeons' Instrument makers.

For irritable patients, particularly for those whose circumstances will not permit them to remain in the quiescent state we have recommended, we certainly advise such Suspensories, especially if a swelling

* " Nous avons cru devoir insister sur les règles de pansemens et d'appareils, en faveur des jeunes praticiens ; quoique minutieuses, elles m'ont paru assez importantes : l'expérience m'a appris, que la négligence ou l'impéritie causent bien des maux, surtout dans les affections des testicules et des bourses ; car ces maladies prennent une mauvaise tournure, quand elles n'ont pas été bien dirigées. J'ai vu souvent, à ma visite du matin, des malades qui avaient souffert pendant la nuit des douleurs et des tiraillemens du cordon ; je trouvais l'appareil dérangé ou mal fait, et les parties affectées descendués jusques entre les cuisses, et chargées encore de quelque application qui en augmentait le poids ; les malades qui n'avaient pas encore été instruits sur la manière de s'arranger convenablement, souffraient ainsi sans avoir seulement l'idée de relever les parties et de les soutenir ; mais dès que j'ai eu réparé le désordre en arrangeant l'appareil, les malades se trouvaient mieux, et bientôt après ils ne souffraient plus ; ce qui prouve bien que les meilleurs topiques, dans les affections des testicules, seraïent sans effet s'ils n'étaient pas secondés par un appareil convenable. Il est nécessaire aussi qui le malade reste constamment au lit."—Dr. J. P. Terras *de la Maladie Vénérienne*, 8vo. 1810, p. 115 ; see also L. V. L'Agneau *de la Maladie Vénérienne*, 8vo. 1815, p. 36.

of the Testicle has occurred before.—*The Truss* should be so adjusted that it may support the Testis without pressing against it; if it be not well made, and well adjusted, instead of alleviating, it will aggravate, to an alarming degree, the disorder it is, when properly applied, so useful in preventing and curing.

"The inflammatory symptoms are not always owing solely to the virus or acrimony which has its seat in the Urethra, but partly to the Urine itself, which passes over the irritated parts; thus, from improper medicine, as Balsams, Resins, or Salts; or improper diet, &c., as Wines, Brandy, Spirituous Liquors, &c.; but, above all, frequent touching of the affected parts, lascivious ideas, and still more, coition: such are the principal causes, which, together or separately, increase or support the inflammation of the Urethra.

"A general rule, to be carefully observed in all Gonorrhœas, is to press or touch the affected parts as little and as seldom as possible; and whenever they have been touched, to wash the hands immediately after with the greatest care, for fear of innoculating one's-self elsewhere with the disease, by touching the Eyes, Nose, &c."—SWEDIAUR *on Syphilis*, 1821, pp. 166, 179.

"As soon as it is clear, from all circumstances, that the Disease is a Gonorrhœa *Virulenta*, there are very few inflammatory habits in which it will not be necessary to bleed from the arm. The quantity to

be taken away, and the propriety of repeating it, or not, must be discretional. It may be employed in a preventive sense, to obviate or lessen symptoms which would naturally take place without it, and as a foundation on which the subsequent treatment must be built, and should be very seldom omitted. Its effect is immediate; it is subject to no accidents on the part of the patient, and has a very extensive influence in forwarding the cure. If the inflammatory symptoms should be particularly violent, blood may also be taken away by Leeches—from the hæmorrhoidal vessels, and this may, in some cases, be substituted in place of bleeding from the system."—J. HOWARD *on Ven. Dis.* 1806, vol. ii. p. 187.

" If the inflammatory symptoms threaten to run high, the cure must be begun by bleeding in the arm, which (as in other inflammations) should be repeated according to the strength and constitution of the patient, and the urgency of the symptoms."—Dr. CHAPMAN *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1770, p. 49.

CHAPTER V.

DIET AND REGIMEN.

DURING the first Three Weeks, a mild unstimulating Diet* is indispensable—abstain from salted and seasoned Dishes—Animal food should be eaten sparingly; and briefly, every thing that can accelerate the Pulse, and excite Inflammatory action, must be cautiously avoided.

The best Supper is a pint of Oatmeal Gruel, which we shall give due directions for preparing in various palatable ways; retire to rest early, and carefully avoid catching cold.

During this period, healthful persons under Thirty Years of age, should abstain from Wine and Spirituous Liquors; unless they have been in the habit of taking them as Food, when they should increase the quantity, and diminish the strength of what they drink.

* "Une érection, une pollution, un excès de vin ou de mets succulens, une course à pied ou à cheval, une vielle, une partie de danse, sont les causes qui prolongent si souvent cette maladie."—*Le Médecin de Soi-même, par* M. DE ST. ILDEPHONT, 1775, 8vo. tom. i. p. 29.

Beseech your Patient to submit (especially in the commencement of the Disorder) to that degree of Abstinence which is necessary to oppose the Inflammatory symptoms;—the most effective arguments to ensure Temperance—is to display to them the irremediable miseries* which they will entail upon themselves by Intemperance.

While counteracting Fever, as carefully avoid creating Debility, especially in delicate irritable constitutions;—by letting down the springs of Life too much below par, you may disable the *vis medicatrix naturæ* from accomplishing the process of healing with healthful energy, and thereby protract the Disorder.

"A gentleman applied to me for relief in a very troublesome *Chordée*, which had plagued him long. He had lost blood repeatedly, and in a very considerable quantity, for it; but neither evacuations nor opiates (which he had taken freely) had produced any good effect. He was much reduced; and from the state of his pulse, I judged that the Bark might be of service, if not for the *Chordée*, for his general health at least: he began, therefore, taking it immediately, and had not continued the use of it three

* "I am confident that the profession will come to as full a conviction, that the sole origin of all *Strictures in the Urethra* is Inflammation, as that adhesions of the pleura are caused by inflammation."—C. Bell *on Urethra*, 8vo. p. 106.

days, before the complaint entirely left him."—T. Bayford *on Injections*, 1773, p. 87.

The treatment of the last stage of Gonorrhœa must be very different in different constitutions;—delicate habits, and Persons advanced in years, require the utmost attention to be paid to the Invigoration of their general Health, as well as local applications to the part affected.

"In the strong and healthy, the discharge will entirely cease in a few days after the inflammatory symptoms disappear."—W. Thomas *on Gon.* 8vo. 1780, p. 15.

"Young persons sooner get well of the first infection—(*i. e.* of Gonorrhœa)—Old men are almost incurable."—J. Wathen's Translation of Boerhaave's *Lectures on Lues Ven.* p. 93.

The Old Proverb says—

"A Clap in your prime
Will last a long time;
A Clap when you're old
May lay you i' the mould."

"Old* folks being tough and frigid, are in less danger of a blast; but once stormed by a contagion,

* "Nous connoissons un Sexagénaire, d'une constitution naturellement foible, qui n'avoit jamais goûté que des plaisirs

seldom or never are rescued from its fury."—Dr. G. Harvey's *Great Venus Unmasked,* 1672, p. 103; and Dr. Maynwaringe *on Ven. Dis.* 1675, 12mo. p. 80.

"When the symptoms of irritation on Inflammation are very alarming, and especially when the patient is of a very irritable constitution: *if he feels better after Dinner;* if the discharge be very thin and abundant, and is attended with an acute pain, often shooting through the whole course of the Urethra; if the pulse is weak and quick,—I have found it better to allow the patient a freer diet, with a moderate use of *Wine,* and in some cases *Bark.* I have done this in serious cases with success. This plan sometimes does better than all the antiphlogistics put together: one is surprised by the sudden changes for the better produced by these remedies."—Dr. Swediaur *on Syphilis,* 1821, p. 175.

"In the cure of Gonorrhœa, the Constitution is in some cases to be as much attended to as the parts affected, if not more.

"In the weak and irritable constitution, the symptoms are frequently very violent,—and instead of

licites avec une chaste et vertueuse épouse. A l'âge de cinquante-huit ans, il eut le malheur de se laisser séduire par les appas d'une femme publique, avec laquelle il gagna un écoulement des plus virulens et des plus rebelles; car les soins les mieux administrés de la Médecine et de l'hygiène n'ont encore pu l'arrêter depuis trois ans et demi."—Dr. J. Capuron's *Aphrodisiographie,* 8vo. 1807, p. 24.

evacuations, which would rather aggravate than relieve them, the constitution should be strengthened, and thus it will be less susceptible of irritation in general.

" I have seen patients whose constitutions were such, that they were never sure of twenty-four hours' health, where the inflammation has been both considerable and extensive.

" I have seen evacuations tried, and the symptoms increased; but as soon as *the Bark* was given freely, they have become almost immediately mild; and without using any other medicine, the patients have soon recovered."—J. HUNTER *on Lues*, 2d edit. pp. 84, 85.

" When the symptoms are daily declining, and the *Chordée* gone, the irritability of the membrane (if the habit and other circumstances do not contra-indicate) may be still more diminished by *the Bark*. It may be given in full doses, in quantity from half an ounce to an ounce, in the twenty-four hours."—J. HOWARD *on Ven. Dis.* 1806, vol. ii. p. 206.

" When the Patient, to use the language of the ingenious *Boerhaave*, is of a lax fibre, either without inflammation, or with inflammation of an erysipetalous kind, I have frequently found the *Cortex* a sovereign remedy in quieting local irritation."—J. HOWARD *on Ven. Dis.* 1806, vol. ii. p. 250.

" Different Constitutions require very different modes of treatment. In the weak and irritable, in-

flammation is most apt to spread, and most difficult to manage. In such habits, abstinence and evacuations frequently aggravate all the symptoms, while they are effectually prevented by a moderate use of solid food and wine, and cured by the judicious employment of Peruvian Bark, Opium, and Tonics."—Dr. A. P. BUCHAN's *Enchi. Syph.* 12mo. 1797, p. 51.

"The neglect or mismanagement of the constitutional treatment often renders very trifling and simple cases complicated and serious."—Page xvi. of Mr. BINGHAM's lately published *Essay on Strictures*, a work abounding with minute details and interesting Observations.

The symptoms of this local Disease vary so extremely in the degree of their Severity, and are so immediately dependent on the state of the System, that it is extremely difficult to write general Rules respecting Diet, &c.—each Individual case must be considered peculiar—and the Patient must be steered with equal caution between Abstinence and Excess—regulating the excitement of the Constitution, as the sensations of the diseased parts suggest.

Liberally drinking of Mucilaginous and Farinaceous liquids is one of the most effectual means of *alleviating the Pain* in making water;*—and in the

* See Injection of SALAD OIL, in Index.

proportion that the irritation occasioned by the passing of the Urine is diminished, so will the degree and duration of the Inflammation, and all the symptoms arising therefrom, be diminished.

That grievous and disagreeable attendant on this complaint, *the Chordée*, will be almost altogether prevented.

"To procure the patient some ease, we must endeavour so to alter the quality of the urine, that it may pass over the inflamed or excoriated part with as little disturbance as possible: there is no other way of doing this but by directing him to drink very plentifully of some soft diluting liquor."—Dr. CHAPMAN *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1770, p. 74.

"DEMULCENTS, i. e. *Gum Arabic*, and other mucilages, may be employed; but unless accompanied by a large quantity of water, they will have little effect;—*Nitre* has been commonly employed as a supposed refrigerant; but from much observation, I am convinced, that in a small quantity it is useless, and in a large quantity certainly hurtful; and for this reason, that *every Saline matter passing with the Urine gives some irritation to the Urethra.*"—CULLEN'S *First Lines*, vol. iv. p. 418.

"A patient got *Gum Arabic* in a large quantity, but I was disappointed in its effects. The truth is, these medicines are altered by digestion, as well as other *ingesta*, so that they do not retain their mu-

cilaginous nature when they get to the Urethra, or Urinary Organs."—Dr. CULLEN's *Clinical Lectures*, 8vo. 1797, p. 315.

In addition to the usual quantity of Drink taken at meals, the Patient must take, between meals, at as equal intervals as are convenient, during the 24 hours, (especially *in Hot Weather*, when the Urine contains a greater proportion of Salts, &c., from the watery parts of the blood passing off by Perspiration,) about four extra half pints of Lukewarm water, — Barley and water, — Milk and water, — Toast and water, — Linseed Tea, — Syrup of Lemon-Peel and water, — very weak Chicken or Mutton Broth, Beef Tea, or very thin Gruel, — Whey, — or other tepid diluting drink, or Soda water.

It is very desirable, that what is drank may be as pleasant as possible to the feelings of the Stomach, which will be sufficiently distressed by the increased quantity of fluid put into it; therefore we give the following particular detail of the best way of preparing the above-mentioned drinks, which, if considered as superfluous directions by the experienced Surgeon, will be acceptable information to the Student,—moreover, Good Architects are not always Good Bricklayers, nor are Good Doctors always Good Cooks.

Although All Authors on this Disease order Diluting Drinks as one of the most important aids in its cure, Not One of their Many Essays contains any Directions for preparing them.

The above Liquids* are almost all equally well calculated for the purpose of dilution, and by increasing the Quantity, diminish the stimulating Quality of the Urine, and render it less irritating, and thus prevent its causing that sensation, in its passage along the tender surface of the inflamed Urethra, which is called ARDOR URINÆ, or the Scalding or Heat of the Urine.

Dr. SWEDIAUR observes, "these drinks, to produce any marked effects, must be taken abundantly, and then they almost always derange and incommode the Stomach considerably." — *Essay on Syphilis*, 1821, p. 164.

By occasionally changing these Drinks, the good effect of them may be obtained, without cloying the Stomach.

If the most minute fibre of the human frame be hurt, intelligence of the injury instantaneously arrives at the Stomach, which is immediately irritated

* "Les tisanes sont ici moins utiles par leurs propriétés médicamenteuses particulières, que par la quantité d'eau qu'elles introduisent dans l'économie."— L. V. L'AGNEAU *de la Maladie Vénérienne*, 8vo. 1815, p. 34.

in proportion to the importance of the member, and the degree in which it is offended—unless this mainspring of Health be in perfect adjustment, the machinery of Life will vibrate imperfectly; and the Cure of Local Disease is lingering, in proportion that the Restorative process is languid.

Therefore, to maintain the general Health of the system, it is of the utmost importance to keep that grand organ, the Stomach, in good tune, by rendering every thing we offer to it as agreeable as the nature of the Disorder will admit of.

TO MAKE BARLEY-WATER.*

Take a couple of ounces of Pearl Barley, wash it clean with cold water, and put it into half a pint of Boiling water; let it boil for five minutes: pour off this water, and add to it two quarts of boiling water, and boil it to two pints and a half, and then strain it.

The above is simple Barley Water; to a quart of this is frequently added:

Two ounces of Figs, sliced; Two ounces of Raisins, stoned; Half an ounce of Liquorice, sliced and bruised, and a pint of water: boil till it is reduced to a quart, and then strain it.

* This and the following nine Receipts we have borrowed from Dr. Kitchiner's "Cook's Oracle."

TOAST AND WATER.

Cut a bit of the upper Crust of Bread, about twice the thickness toast is usually cut, toast it carefully till it is completely browned all over, but not all blackened or burned: put it into a jug, and pour upon it as much boiling water as you wish to make into drink, cover the jug, and let it stand till it is cold,—the fresher made, the better.

Obs.—A roll of thin-cut Lemon-Peel, or dried orange Peel, infused with the Bread, is a grateful addition, and makes a very refreshing summer beverage, which, when the proportion of the fluids is destroyed by profuse perspiration, may be drank plentifully:—let a large jug of it be made early in the day, it will become warm by the heat of the air, and may be drank freely with impunity; which *Cold Water*, fresh drawn from a well, cannot without danger.

LINSEED TEA.

Linseed, whole, two spoonsful; Boiling water, two quarts:—let it stand by the fire for an hour, and then strain it off.

SYRUP OF ORANGE, OR LEMON PEEL.

Of the fresh outer rind of Seville Orange, or Lemon peel, three ounces,—(Apothecaries' weight)—Boiling water, a pint and a half; infuse them for a

night in a close vessel; then strain the liquor; let it stand to settle; and having poured it off clear from the sediment, dissolve in it two pounds of double refined loaf sugar, and make it into a syrup with a gentle heat.

N.B.—Dissolve the sugar in the infusion with as gentle a heat as possible, to preserve the volatile aroma of the peel.

MUTTON BROTH.

Put into a two Quart stewpan one pound of Mutton chops, an Onion, half-a-dozen corns of Black pepper, and three pints of cold water; let it get warm gradually; when it is coming to a boil skim it; cover the pan close, and set it over a very gentle fire till the chops are thoroughly cooked—if the mutton has been kept a proper time, and they are stewed slowly, they will be done enough in about three quarters of an hour.

The Broth will be as excellent beverage, and the *Chops* (if stewed sufficiently slowly) as wholesome, and comfortable a meal, as the patient can put into his Mouth.

BEEF TEA.

Cut a pound of lean Gravy meat into thin slices; put it into three pints of cold water; set it over a gentle fire, where it may become gradually warm: when the skum rises catch it; cover the saucepan

close, and let it continue boiling for about two hours; skim the fat off; strain it through a sieve or napkin; skim it again; let it stand ten minutes to settle, and then pour off the clear Tea.

An onion, and a few Grains of pepper, &c. are sometimes added.

Obs.—A Member of "the Save-All Club," suggests, that you may mince and pound the Meat with a little pepper and salt and butter, and make a dish of *Potted Beef* of it.—Those who wish to avoid the trouble of making Beef Tea, may buy Glaze at the Oil Shops: half an ounce of which dissolved in half a pint of Hot water, will make half a pint of Broth.

GRUEL.

If you like it THICK, mix well together by degrees in a pint basin, two table spoonsful of oatmeal, with three of cold water,—if *Thin,* take only one spoonful of Oatmeal.

Have ready in a stewpan a pint of boiling water; pour this by degrees to the Oatmeal you have mixed with the cold water; return it into the stewpan; set it on the fire, and let it boil for five minutes: stir it all the time to prevent the Oatmeal from burning at the bottom of the Saucepan; skim and strain it through a hair sieve.

SODA-WATER.

"The best Beverage in Gonorrhœa is *Soda-water*."—Sir ASTLEY COOPER's *Lectures on Surgery*, by C. M. SYDER, 8vo. 1821, p. 328.

The best way of making agreeable *Pneumatic Punch*, as a learned chemist has called this refreshing refrigerant, is to fill two half-pint tumblers half full of water; stir into one 30 Grains of Carbonate of Potash, into the other 25 Grains of Citric Acid, (both having been previously finely pounded); when the powders are perfectly dissolved, pour the contents of one tumbler into the other, and sparkling Soda Water will be instantaneously produced.

This delightful drink may be very agreeably flavoured, by dissolving a little Raspberry or Red Currant Jelly, or Orange Marmalade, in the Water before you add the Citric Acid to it; or a little Syrup of Orange or Lemon peel; or infuse a roll of fresh and thin-cut Lemon Peel and a bit of sugar in the water.

TO MAKE DOUBLE SODA WATER,

Use double the quantity of the Powders; this is an excellent auxiliary to accelerate the operation of Aperient medicines, and if taken in the morning, fasting, will sometimes move the Bowels without further assistance.

ORGEAT.

Pound, very fine, one pound of Jordan, and one ounce of bitter Almonds, in a marble mortar, with half a gill of orange-flower water, to keep them from oiling; then mix with them one pint of Rose and one pint of Spring water; rub it through a tammis cloth or lawn sieve, till the almonds are quite dry, which will reduce the quantity to about a quart; have ready three pints of clarified sugar; to make this, to a pound of sugar put one gill of water, and boil it to a crack, (which may be known by dipping your finger into the sugar, and then into cold water, when, if the sugar cracks when you move your finger, it has boiled enough,) put in the almonds, boil together for one minute, and, when cold, put it into small bottles, and cork it tight.

Shake the bottle before you use it; a table-spoonful is enough for a tumbler of water: if the Orgeat is for present use, the almonds may be pounded as above, and mixed with a quart of water, a quart of milk, and a pint of Capillaire, or clarified sugar.

CHAPTER VI.

CHORDEE.

When the Urethra is inflamed, an erection cannot take place without considerable pain, aggravating the Inflammation, and adding fuel to the Disease; therefore, every thing which tends to excite amorous ideas must be studiously avoided.

> "Erections, as often as they happen, aggravate for some hours all the other symptoms of the Disease."—Dr. Butter *on Gonorrhœa*, 1805, p. 13.

The application of a bottle of cold water to the Perineum, has been advised, as being immediately powerful in subduing Chordee.

Dr. Cockburn recommends St. Francis's mistress, "*a Lady of Snow*," as a certain relief.—Wm. Cockburn *on Gonorrhœa*, 8vo. 1715, p. 190.

> "The principal causes of erections, are hearty Dinners, hot Suppers, and fermented and Spirituous liquors, all of which must be carefully avoided."—H. Deacon *on Lues*, 1777, p. 24.
>
> "He that would flee other voluptuous Gratifica-

tions, must give no place to Gluttony; for, as the old proverb tells us, ' Hunger never begets Adultery;'— it is said—

" *Sine Cerere et Vino, friget Venus*"—

that Venus herself grows cold without Bread and Wine."—Vide Sir Ulrick Hutton's Treatise *De Morbo Gallico*, written in 1533, and translated by Dr. D. Turner, 1730, p. 47.

" I have seen instances where a hearty meal of Ham, or Goose,* interrupted the cure so far, that a fortnight's time was required to atone for the patient's intemperance."—Dr. N. C. Meyer *on Ven. Dis.* 1811, p. 11.

" Much depends upon the flaccidity of the Penis. In one word, avoid every thing that excites to Venery; for I am certain, if the physician is able to suppress those emotions, he will cure his patient with ease and success—which otherwise will be attended with the greatest uncertainty; for, if Hippocrates ever spoke true, by how much more the body is pampered,

* " The preceding observations of Dr. Meyer's respecting Goose, remind us of Dr. Stark's memorandum thereon, in his curious register of the effects produced upon him by various foods, in creating or allaying his several appetites and desires: it appears that when he fed upon *Roasted Goose*, he was more vigorous both in body and mind, than with any other food."—See his works, edited by Dr. Carmichael Smith, 4to. 1788, pp. 99 and 112.

by so much more lascivious it becomes."—J. WATHEN's Translation of BOERHAAVE *on Lues Ven.* pp. 121 and 131.

Or, as our Poet hath affirmed,

> " For 'tis as true, as cold engenders hail,
> " A Liquorish Mouth must have a lecherous tail."
> WIFE OF BATH, lines 217 and 218.

Gideon Harvey's GRAND DIET in Gonorrhœa, was—

> " Dine upon Meat, rotten roasted; and Sup upon Biscuit and Raisins."—*Little Venus Unmasked*, 1702, p. 146.

Old Nic. Robinson says, in his *Treatise on the Ven. Dis.* 1736, 8vo. pp. 269 and 270:—

> " It highly concerns the patient, above all other things, not to suffer his fancy to rove after pretty wenches, who should never come in sight while he is under cure; and for this reason, I always prefer ugly old Hags for Nurses."—See also p. 396 of Dr. J. ARMSTRONG's *Synopsis of the Cure of Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1737.

Priapisms inevitably prolong the disorder; when the Penis is prone to erection, it is bent downwards with excruciating pain; this affection, which is called

a Chordée, is most troublesome during the night on first awaking, and will generally go down as soon as you make water, which all persons should do as soon as they awake, in order to subdue that symptom, which Dr. Darwin, in p. 77 of the 3d vol. of his *Zoonomia*, 8vo. 1801, terms the "signum salutis," which arises most frequently from a "plethora vesicæ," and subsides as soon as that is removed. Healthful persons, who sleep soundly, often awake in such a position; however, the learned have voted, nem. con. that it is only when the erectores volunteer their services at night, that it is advisable to accept of them.

> "The curvature and extreme pain of the Yard during the Chordée, are owing to the Corpus Cavernosum, or main body of it, yielding with much difficulty to the Agonising contraction of the Urethra. As a proof of this, the pain is instantly relieved by bending the yard downwards, and so assisting the incurvation, when the Chordée quickly ceases. Even when erections are painful without incurvation, the bending of the Yard will be attended by the same good effects."—Dr. BUTTER *on Gonorrhœa*, 8vo. 1805, p. 28.

The most common cause of Strictures in the Urethra, is the neglecting these easy means of avoiding Inflammation, and from want of knowing how to manage the Chordée: some Vessel in the Urinary Canal bursts and heals with a scar, which, in time,

irritated by the Urine remaining behind it, hardens; as it increases, the diameter of the Urinary passage is diminished, and at length that inconvenient contraction of it is produced, which is termed Stricture.

"May we not suppose that *Strictures of the Urethra arise in this manner?* In a Gonorrhœa, the Urethra is inflamed: during this time an erection of the Penis causes pain at the inflamed part, and sometimes an hæmorrhage, probably from a rupture of the Urethral membrane, which circumstances will often happen in consequence of the Venereal act during the inflammatory state of a Gonorrhœa.

"It is well known, that after inflammations, wounds, or contusions of the glands, they are apt to assume a disposition to become scirrhous; and that burns of the skin give a disposition to form contractions: may we not, then, with equal propriety, imagine that ulceration, or laceration of the membrane of the Urethra, gives it a tendency to harden and contract?"—J. Andrée *on Gon.* 1781, p. 64.

"It may be held a point as well established by evidence, that *the Origin of all Strictures* in the Urethra is in consequence of inflammation, as that adhesions of the Pleura are produced by it."—Thomas's *Mod. Prac. Physic*, 1821, p. 627.

"Without doubt, it is in consequence of previous scars in the Urethra, that Strictures happen so frequently to people who have been clapped, in com-

parison to those who have not. But what is very singular, this contraction sometimes does not come on in less than fifteen, twenty, or thirty years after the Gonorrhœa." — S. SHARPE'S *Critical Enquiry*, 1754, p. 147.

CHORDÉE occurs most frequently, and is most violent and painful, in Plethoric patients; for such, Phlebotomy may be advisable, and the loss of a dozen ounces of blood beneficial.

A grain of *Opium*, or twenty or thirty drops of Laudanum, have been recommended to be taken at night as a Panacea against Chordée; but Mahomet's Cordial is more likely to create than to prevent it.

A medical friend informed the Editor, that his attention was excited to the inconvenient action of Opium in a case of Gonorrhœa, in a subject who was troubled with a Cough: to quiet which, he occasionally took at night about two drachms of Tinct. Camphoræ Comp. in a wine-glassful of water. This made him sleep sounder and longer than usual; when he awoke he found himself extremely hilarious, and the *Chordée* was extremely obstinate.

Dr. Crumpe, who took great pains to investigate the powers of *Opium*,* says, "The hilarity of the

* The following is one of Dr. CRUMPE'S experiments on the effects of OPIUM:—"The room was of moderate temperature; all motion was as much as possible refrained from during the

Mind is by degrees augmented, and continues to increase, especially during the first half hour, and

whole experiment; and every circumstance, in short, avoided that could give rise to mistake.

"Having breakfasted lightly at nine in the morning, I took, at twelve, 1 Grain of Opium, diffused in a tea-spoonful of warm water—my pulse beat 70 in a minute, their natural standard; and the following were the changes observed in them:—They were reckoned immediately before, at, and after the period mentioned in the first line of the table; and if any material difference occurred, which was very seldom the case, a medium was struck between the three, and inserted as the number of pulsations at the time specified.

In	2	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	Minutes
P. beat	70	74	76	76	74	74	74	72	72	70	70	70	70	

"I could scarcely perceive any variation in the strength or fulness of the Pulse during the whole experiment; nor was it succeeded by drowsiness, or any similar affection."—Dr. Crumpe *on Opium*, 8vo. 1793, p. 32.

See an Account of some Experiments with *Opium*, in the cure of Ven. Dis. by Dr. Michaelis, in the *London Medical Communications*, vol. i. art. 23; and by J. F. Coste, M.D. First Physician to the French army —*London Medical Journal*, vol. ix. for 1788, the first article.

"I do not, indeed, see what peculiar advantage can arise from substituting *Opium* for *Mercury;* the latter, if properly administered, will surely hurt the constitution as little, and probably ess than Opium in such large doses; and appears, from a com-

there is on many occasions an increased disposition to Venery."—See CRUMPE *on Opium*, 8vo. 1793, p. 44.

"The effects of Opium, I consider nearly alike to those of Ardent Spirit.

"The Opium-eaters among the Turks give evidence of this substance increasing desire, and the sexual appetite, like Wine in moderate quantities;—but destroying the passion when long used, or too largely employed."—Dr. TROTTER's *Essay on Drunkenness*, 8vo. 1804, p. 37.—See a curious Account of the effects of Opium, in *the Memoirs of* PHIL. THICKNESSE, 8vo. 1791, p. 106, who was in the daily habit of taking it for nearly 50 years, and calls it "THE FIRST CORDIAL in Nature," by the use whereof, (he adds,) at 70, "I often feel as well, and as young and active, as I did at the age of 30."

"In the Levant, Opium is used as incentive to Venery; and I never gave it to patients labouring under a Chordée that it did not increase the complaint, which shews that it possesses the property attributed to it by the Turks."—W. DEASE *on Ven. Dis.* 1779, p. 34.—See also BULWER's *Artificial Changling*, 4to. 1653, p. 378.

parison of the different accounts, a much more certain remedy."—CRUMPE *on Opium*, 8vo. 1793, p. 299.

PLOUCQUET, in vol. iv. p. 140, of his *Literaturæ Medica Digesta*, 1809, gives the Titles of 32 Treatises on the application of Opium in Ven. Dis.

"In the beginning of a Chordée, bleeding from the arm is often of service; but it is more immediately useful to take away blood from the part itself by Leeches."—J. HUNTER *on Ven. Dis.* 2d Edit. p. 89.

"When the pain is very considerable, the application of Leeches is advisable; they are exceedingly useful, though attended with some inconvenience, as the blood will continue to flow for six or seven hours."—Dr. G. REES *on Lues Ven.* 1802, p. 55.

"In the strong and plethoric, when the Chordée is frequent and painful, and the pulse hard and full, the loss of from eight to twelve ounces of blood will be beneficial; but it will be seldom necessary to repeat the operation. The inflammation in these cases is kept up by the local stimulus of the virus and the urine; and all that we can expect from Venesection, is to moderate the pain and frequency of erection. In persons of a delicate habit, and of an irritable fibre, the evacuation will do no good; but if repeated, will certainly be liable to do harm, by increasing the irritability, and of course rendering the patient more susceptible of stimulus."—*Edin. Pract. Phys.* 1800, p. 563.

It has generally been supposed, that a Chordée is occasioned by the stimulus of the Venereal virus irritating the inflamed membrane of the Urethra; we here insert the theory of that experienced Surgeon, Mr. Jesse Foot, respecting this troublesome symptom.

"A Chordée takes it name from the Penis being curved downwards, and the glans being drawn down, as it were, by a Chord. This symptom is most generally felt when the inflammation runs high; and is much more troublesome to the patient in his first Gonorrhœa, than in any contracted afterwards. The Chordée is certainly produced by the inflammation having penetrated beyond the surface of the Urethra, and affected the corpus spongiosum urethræ, which, being inflamed, becomes tumid and painful; the circulation is impeded in it, and it cannot bear distension without producing great pain, and without sometimes lacerating the reticular substance, from which a considerable hæmorrhage ensues, and which is in general found to be a relief."—J. Foot *on Lues*, 1820, 8vo. p. 76.

This seems to account very satisfactorily for the pain felt when the erectores are awake; it is supposed that the chief cause of their extraordinary activity, during the inflammatory stage of Gonorrhœa, is the accumulation of stimulus arising from the suspension of those excretions which the parts have been accustomed to; they become as quiescent as at any other time, when a dream has unburthened the overloaded vessels.

"The recurrence of this painful priapism will, *cæteris paribus*, be in an inverse ratio to the above event."—See also p. 83 of Dr. J. Armstrong's

Synopsis of the Cure of Ven. Dis. 8vo. 1737, who observes, that "the Semen which used to be discharged being now retained, adds Fuel to the disease, unless the patient lives extremely low, and the bowels act once, at least, every day."

"Low Living, lessening the force of the circulation, in a great measure prevents the repletion of those reservoirs, which, with a Full diet, become turgid, and occasion involuntary distension of the corpora cavernosa, &c."—Dr. ROWLEY's *Cogent Reasons*, 1800, p. 156; and J. WILSON *on the Urinary Organs*, 1821, pp. 169—171.

CHAPTER VII.

CLEANLINESS.

No person should omit to wash certain parts of the body with cold water every morning; Married people, especially, should never omit enjoying this salutary and refreshing act of cleanliness:—no Bed-chamber should be without a Bidet.

Cleanliness is the foster-mother of Love. Beauty produces that passion in the mind, Cleanliness preserves it. An indifferent face and person, kept in perpetual neatness, hath won many a heart from a pretty slattern.

Age itself is not unamiable, while it is preserved perfectly pure: like a piece of metal constantly kept smooth and bright, we look on it with more pleasure than on a new vessel that is cankered with rust.

Personal Cleanliness ought to be added to the list of the Cardinal Virtues, not only as being equally conducive with any of them to the welfare of the Body; but as it is connected with, and for the most part implies, a certain degree of delicacy and purity of Mind.

For the generality of Cutaneous Diseases, there is

not, perhaps, a better *cosmetic*, than is to be found in one of the periodical papers of the "WORLD."

> "Take of pure clean water *quantum sufficit*; put it into a clean earthen or china Basin; then take a clean linen cloth; dip it in that water, and apply it to the part affected night and morning, or oftener, as occasion may require."

Local cold bathing, night and morning, combines all the pleasures and advantages of Delicacy and of Health.

It may be said in honour of the Female Sex, that it is upon their virtue and health that the human constitution depends. The irregularities of the Male Sex have gradually enervated multitudes of the rising generation to such a degree, as to found the hope of renovating the human species, almost solely by the greater vigour of the once-weaker sex. It becomes, therefore, an interesting object, to unite with their Chastity of manners, a firmness of Constitution.

It is of the utmost importance to keep Diseased parts as Clean as possible, not only for comfort sake, but nothing is more conducive to their cure; — if the discharge be suffered to insinuate itself, and remain between the glans and prepuce, and become acrimonious, it may produce a *Phymosis*.

The omission of customary Ablutions, when they

are in a healthy state, will sometimes occasion an inflammation of, and a discharge from, the prepuce; so that it cannot be drawn back, and a disease is formed, which is termed *Phymosis;* when such contraction takes place behind the glans, the disorder is termed *Paraphymosis* — without careful cleanliness during Gonorrhœa, these complaints* occur in a very distressing degree, the secretion becoming so acrid as to excoriate the glans and prepuce.—See Dr. BUTTER'S *Observations on the Importance of Cleanliness,* in page 51 of this work.

> " A common oversight is, the want of a frequent change of linen to absorb and remove the discharge; this cannot fail to retard the cure considerably; for if the contact of such virulent matter would infect a sound person, it must, in some degree, keep up a renewal of the infection in a patient." —

* " The first of these symptoms happens chiefly to such as have a large prepuce which covers the whole glans; the latter, to such as have been circumcised, or have naturally a retracted prepuce. They are not always the effect of a Venereal cause; but sometimes happen without any infection of that kind, with persons who take long journeys on horseback; and with young children, who, by handling and playing with the prepuce, sometimes cause a fluxion and inflammation to fall upon the part, so as not only to straiten and render it difficult to be drawn backward or forward, but even to raise vesications upon it." — Dr. CHAPMAN, 8vo. 1770, p. 84.

Dr. T. Vage *on Lues*, p. 468 of the *Medical and Physical Journal* for May 1800—*i. e.* in the 3d vol.

"Fresh infection has been repeatedly renewed, by suffering the infectious running to remain long on the linen in one situation.

"Numbers have re-infected themselves, by suffering their Penis to remain soaking in their own envenomed venereal matter, issuing from the Urethra. This has long preserved the inflammatory and purulent symptoms, and has given rise to the Surgeon to suppose the patient had received a fresh infection."—Dr. Rowley *on Ven. Dis.* 1800, p. 15.

Get some Lint, or soft old Linen, and constantly keep several folds of it wrapped round the end of the Penis; changing it, or at least that part of it which receives the discharge, four or five times in the day; and as often draw the prepuce quite back, and completely wash away, with tepid water, any matter that is lurking about the glans, &c.—and wipe them quite clean, carefully washing your hands immediately after.

Mem.—Ulcers in the Nose, Eyes, &c. have been frequently produced by touching those parts without attending to this caution.—See Mr. J. Ware *on Ophthalmy from Gonorrhœa*, 5th Edit. 8vo. 1814, pp. 27, 30, 200, and 207.

"A young man, labouring under a Gonorrhœa, was

obliged to employ his handkerchief for a short time to save his shirt. After obtaining other clothes, he imprudently put the handkerchief in his pocket; and, without being aware of the consequences, he used it in blowing his Nose. The effect was a disease of the inside of the Nose, and an affection of the mucous glands there, in every respect resembling Gonorrhœa."—Page 269 of Dr. A. DUNCAN's *Medical Cases*, 8vo. 1784. J. ANDRÉE, in p. 28 of his *Essay on Gonorrhœa*, 8vo. 1781, mentions a similar case.

"There is another disease which I must here mention, in connexion with Gonorrhœa, and which has been supposed to arise from the application of the matter to the Eye: however this may be, the inflammation produced, in the few instances that have come under my observation, is of the most violent and intractable description, and has produced *the total destruction of the organ of vision, in the space of two or three days*, notwithstanding the most vigorous employment of general and topical blood-letting, and other antiphlogistic means."—J. BACOT's *Obs. on Syphilis*, 1821, pp. 46, 47.

A very temperate Diet, plenty of diluting Liquid, avoiding Exercise, and remaining as much as possible in an Horizontal position, are the best means of subduing the Inflammation, according to the degree and duration of which, will be the degree and duration of the other stages of the disorder, and the Time required to complete the cure.

The symptoms of the return of the healthful state of the Urethra, are an abatement of the pains in making water; of the tension of the Chordée, and the Discharge becoming less in quantity, and thicker;—when the latter is the only remaining effect of Gonorrhœa, it is termed a Gleet, and is merely an increased flow of the natural mucus of the Urethra, arising from relaxation, which a gentle Astringent Injection will generally Cure, "citò et certè."

"The swelling of the Yard, and preternatural redness of the glans, are the first symptoms that go off. The pain and straitness in making water, and all the other pains, next gradually disappear; the Chordée next, which at last is sometimes attended with a sense of stiffness instead of pain; and the running becomes daily less, acquiring at the same time less and less fœtor, more and more consistence, and one uniform colour, generally white. At length the running becomes very inconsiderable, inodorous, transparent, colourless, and clammy, like the white of an Egg."—Dr. Butter *on Gonorrhœa*, 1805, p. 17.

CHAPTER VIII.

GLEETS AND INJECTIONS.

If treated by internal remedies only, *a Gleet** will sometimes dribble on for five or six Weeks, nay, for as many Months,—but will often yield to a proper *Injection* in a few Days.

Cantharides, Cubebs, Hemlock, Balsam of *Capivi,* Balsam of *Canada,* &c. &c. have each had their advocates, and have been pronounced infallible Panaceas for Gonorrhœa—the three first we have written our opinion of in page 60, and the following page.

We forgot there to record our protest against *Capivi* and *Canada* Balsams, which we believe have no effect except when they act as aperients, and for that purpose the Medicines advised in page 87 are infinitely more efficacious.

We have no doubt of the truth of the assertion of that experienced Practitioner Dr. J. Cam, who says,

* "In truth, that *Legacy of a Clap* called a Gleet, is sometimes very vexatious to the Physician, as well as to the Patient; for it will sometimes baffle all their plans, and continue for many months."—Dr. C. Perry *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1741, vol. ii. p. 281.

" I must observe a thing of moment to Patients and Practitioners, an undoubted fact, which many Years of Experience hath taught me, that Balsam of CAPIVI has done more Injury than Service in the cure of Claps."—See p. x. of the *Preface* to Dr. C.'s 4th Edition, 8vo. 1729, of his *Second Thoughts on Ven. Disease.*

" It has been asked, how long this Discharge retains the power of communicating Infection?

" The solution of this problem is of the greatest importance; the happiness of a family may depend upon it. It is, therefore, very essential that the physician should not pronounce at hazard on the nature of the discharge, especially when there are no characteristic marks which enable him to distinguish, *à priori*, syphilitic blennorrhagias, either from the herpetic or the leprous virus, or from the gout, or some other acrimony.

" A discharge, proceeding from these last causes, may also sometimes be contagious, though the infection it communicates be different from that which proceeds from the syphilitic virus."

" There may be absolutely a period when such a discharge ceases to be contagious; yet as there is no certain criterion to know when that moment arrives, it is always more prudent for the Physician not to rely on probabilities; but to declare frankly that *Connexion is always dangerous, while the least Discharge*

remains, although the inflammatory symptoms have long since gone off; for I have seen more than one example of the propagation of the disease under such circumstances."—Dr. SWEDIAUR *on Syphilis*, 1821, pp. 156, 157.

"As long as a running continues, it is always to be suspected of being contagious; and nothing should be neglected to remove it."—Dr. A. P. BUCHAN's *Enchi. Syph.* p. 52.

That distressing derangement of the Stomach and of the organs of Digestion, which is brought on by the alteration of Diet, and want of Exercise and fresh Air, during the Inflammatory period of the Disorder, is productive of considerable Debility, and the cause of many obstinate cases of Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis, which must be carefully counteracted with all convenient speed, by the Patien gradually returning to his usual habits, as soon a the Inflammation subsides; when, to invigorate the constitution, Country Air,* and the *Cold Bath*,†

* "Le changement d'air et le mouvement des voitures firent donc plus, en huit jours, que tous les médicamens dont il avoit fait usage pendant près de six mois à Paris."—Dr. J. CAPURON's *Aphrodisiographie*, 8vo. 1807, p. 57.

† "The last remedy to be taken notice of is the COLD BATH, than which there is not, perhaps, a more powerful bracer in the whole compass of Physic. And hence, in the species of Gleet we are now treating of, it ought never to be omitted, unless there be something in the constitution of the party which may render the

or Sea Bathing, (which may be still more beneficial,) may be used *every other Day*, in the morning, when the Stomach is empty, first plunging in, and coming out immediately, without taking a second dip, or remaining a moment in the Water.

" With the view of restoring to their former vigour the secreting organs in the Urethra, the powers of the system themselves are often fully sufficient. And, unless either where the discharge is excessive in point of quantity, or where it runs on to a very great length, it is necessary, perhaps, to do but little: where remedies are requisite, *Cold Bathing* and

use of it unsafe. The chief objections to the use of this remedy, are a plethoric habit and unsound viscera.

" But where no objection of this kind prevails, (bleeding, if necessary, being premised,) whatever is to be effected by bracing and invigorating the solids, may generally be obtained by the cold Bath. It cannot but therefore prove a powerful assistant to other remedies; and on this account ought to be strenuously insisted on in obstinate cases. In order, however, to experience the full benefit of it, the party should plunge over head every morning, fasting for a fortnight or three weeks together. He should not, however, stay in too long. For, as it is the first shock which gives the most vigorous contraction to the vessels, whereby their springiness and action are restored; so, to continue in longer than is sufficient to answer this end, would only serve to chill the blood, and might perhaps draw after it other inconveniences. Two or three minutes are the longest he should venture to stay in."—Dr. S. Chapman *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1770, p. 408.

Astringent Injections, I reckon amongst the most powerful."—Dr. DUNCAN's *Medical Cases*, p. 289, 8vo. 1784.

"TONIC TINCTURE."

Tincture of Peruvian Bark, of Cascarilla Bark, and of Orange Peel, of each an Ounce. Order a Tea-spoonful in a Wine-glass of water to be taken twice a day, when the Stomach is empty, and the Patient feels languid, about an hour before Dinner, and in the Evening.

"20 Grains of the Powder of Bark" may be added to the above, or 10 drops of "Muriated Tincture of Iron."

In low Nervous affections, arising from a languid Circulation, and when the Stomach is in a State of debility from long indisposition, intemperance, &c. this is as effective a Restorative as the Materia Medica affords.

Tea, made with thin-cut, and dried, and bruised Seville Orange Peel, in the same way as common Tea, and drank with milk and sugar, has been taken for Breakfast by nervous and Dyspeptic persons with great benefit.

Chewing a piece of dried Orange Peel, or taking some Orange Marmalade, twice or thrice a day, when the Stomach is empty and the circulation is languid, will be found very grateful and refreshing to it.

When the Virulence of the Disease is subdued, which will be known by the symptoms which attended it gradually disappearing, the cure of the Discharge may generally be speedily and effectually completed, by the following gently *Astringent Injection,* with just the same safety and certainty as we can cure any other Local affection, by applications to the part Affected :—

"ASTRINGENT INJECTION."

℞ Dissolve White Vitriol*, or Vitriolated Zinc, or, as it is now called, Sulphate of Zinc, 5 Grains, in Water, 6 Ounces, and filter it through paper.

"Injections, recommended in the cure of *Men*, are equally serviceable in that of *Women;* but they may be made doubly strong."—J. HUNTER *on Ven. Dis.* 1788, p. 82.

"The too early use of Astringent Injections is pernicious, not by occasioning a Syphilis, as has been commonly imagined, but by increasing and giving occasion to all the consequences of inflammation, and particularly to the very troublesome symptoms of

* "Si l'Atonie est purement locale, le meilleur moyen de mettre fin à la Blennorrhée est de faire des injections astringentes avec une solution aquese de sulphate acide d'Alumine, ou de sulphate de Zinc."—L. V. L'AGNEAU *de la Maladie Vénérienne,* 8vo. 1815, p. 40.

swelled Testicles. When, however, the Disease has continued for some time, and when the inflammatory symptoms have very much abated, I am of opinion, that, by injections of moderate astringency, gradually increased, an end may sooner be put to the Disease, than would otherwise have happened, and that a Gleet so readily occuring may be generally prevented."—CULLEN's *First Lines*, vol. iv. p. 423.

" The cure of Gonorrhœa is rendered much more safe, pleasant, and expeditious, by the use of *Injections:* which are now universally employed by the most expert practitioners."—Mr. J. KING's paper in the *London Medical and Physical Journal* for 1802, vol. viii. p. 114; and H. JOHNSTON *on Stricture*, 1806, p. 145.

" There are practitioners who suppose that the body possesses the power to expel the virus, and that the disease has a certain period to run through its several stages of progress, acme, and decline, are for leaving the cure to nature; but it is certain that, in every case, by the application of suitable remedies to the inflamed part, we may shorten the duration of the complaint, and abridge the sufferings of the patient, with the same certainty and safety as we are enabled to remove the effects of an Ophthalmia, or any other local inflammation, by topical application."—*Edinb. Prac. Phys.* p. 563.

The following are Dr. Brocklesby's observations on Injections :—

"Frequent immersions into Warm water, and a subsequent injection of *Salad Oil*, thrown into the Urethra, from the beginning, several times a day, are of great use to labricate and relax the inflamed parts, and consequently to allay the heat, irritation, &c. — As soon as the Inflammation and pain of the Urethra are abated, gentle Astringent injections (see p. 140) may be used to brace the debilitated vessels, and to stop or moderate the further excretion from the irritated extremities of the vessels in the Urethra.

"It is necessary, however, to give this general caution, that whenever the symptoms and pain grow worse, in consequence of the Injection, it must be immediately discontinued, and the *Salad Oil* used as before."— Dr. BROCKLESBY'S *Economical and Medical Observations*, 8vo. pp. 291, 2, 3.

Dr. Brocklesby's Observations on *Salad Oil* induced me to request some Medical friends to try the effect of it, and its use has been attended with the happiest results. The Patients were advised, as often as they had occasion to make water, to previously inject *Salad Oil;* and I am informed that the urine passed immediately after with little or no pain — as one of the principal supporting causes of the Inflammation of the Urethra, is the irritation of it by the passing of the urine, in the proportion that this irritation is diminished, so will the Disease be diminished, and the cure accelerated.

Many persons are prejudiced against *Injections*,—irreparable mischief has been done by the injudicious use of them; but at this period of the Disorder, we have no internal, or general remedy, that will cure the Complaint with such ease and expedition.

"Those who object to Injections because they can do mischief, should be requested not to forget, that every Good in life might be equally proved to be an Evil, through a perverse application of it."—J. Foot's *Lectures on Ven. Dis.* 4to. 1792, p. 230.

"The remedy which will render the complaint of much shorter duration, and at the same time ease the patient's sufferings, without injuring the constitution, surely every one must approve of."—Deacon *on Ven Dis.* p. 28.

"Proper *Injections*, judiciously applied, will always produce a radical cure in less time, with equal certainty, and less trouble to the Patient, than it is possible to do by any other means without them."—H. Wastell *on Lues*, p. 50.

"By shortening the duration of the Disease, the chance is diminished of succeeding Gleet or Stricture."—J. Arnott *on Stricture*, 1819, p. 32.

"The cure, with the assistance of *Injections*, is not only the most expeditious and easy method, but the safest; for the sooner an Inflammation is removed from a membrane of so irritable and delicate a texture as that of the Urethra, the less injury it will be likely to suffer."—J. Andrée *on Gon.* p. 33.

"It is certain, that in every case, by the applica-

tion of suitable remedies to the inflamed parts, we may shorten the duration of the complaint, and abridge the sufferings of the patient, with the same certainty and safety as we are enabled to remove the effects of an Ophthalmia, or any other local inflammation, by proper topical applications. As general remedies, occasional blood-letting, a cooling diet, the liberal use of diluting liquors and mild purges, are by all allowed to be useful, and even necessary."—Dr. S. SIMMONS *on Gon.* p. 14.

" Amongst a great variety of substances, *Mercury* in different forms is one of those that is the most frequently employed in Injections.

" All these *Mercurial Injections* have more or less of astringency; and it is solely to this property that we ascribe their effects: the idea of their correcting the Venereal virus was originally introduced, and has been continued upon mistaken principles; for the truth is, that Mercury has no power over the Venereal virus until it has been introduced into the body, and undergone certain changes, with which we are, and probably shall for ever remain, unacquainted.

" The local application of Mercury can, therefore, have no other effects, than what it derives from its stimulating and astringent properties; for the mercury not being in the Urethra, of course cannot be carried into the system; and even if it could, the quantity that would be introduced in this way would be too minute to be of any efficacy."—Dr. F. SIMMONS *on Gon.* pp. 25, 27.

" A remaining *Gleet*, and indeed all the other dis-

orders of the Urethra, are usually imputed to an unskilful treatment of the Gonorrhœa, and particularly to the use of *Astringent Injections*. But this censure ought to be passed with great tenderness, seeing there are so many examples where the case happens after the most regular and ingenious methods of cure.

"I have sometimes employed *Astringent Injections*, but I do not recollect ever to have met with any misfortune from them. It is true, I have always begun with weak Injections, and gradually increased their strength, which, no doubt, may have contributed to their innocence. However, I would not be thought to contend for the use of them, except on this occasion, when, in my judgment, they seem to be necessary; for I question, whether an habitual gleet, that is suffered to run on, is not more likely to terminate in some painful Disease of the Urethra, than if it had been stopped by an astringent injection within the first three months of its appearance."—S. SHARPE's *Critical Enquiry*, pp. 155 and 157.

"*Astringent Injections* are mentioned by many as a frequent cause of stricture. Irritating injections, when improperly applied to parts already in a state of inflammation, may no doubt do harm; and, by increasing the inflammatory state of the Urethra, may in this manner produce strictures: but this is not the fault of the remedy, but of the improper use of it. Similar objections might be adduced against the use of every medicine with which we are acquainted; for no remedy is more safe in its operation, or more

effectual in the cure, than astringent injections in Gonorrhœa. Obstinate claps, indeed, are often cured by injections, which cannot be removed in any other way."—B. BELL's *System of Surgery*, 8vo. 1796, vol. vi. p. 275.

The most efficacious method of administering any medicine, even of the most perfect *Panacea*, must be regulated by the peculiar circumstances of each individual case; and this tact can only be acquired by experience.

The Surgeon who is consulted will take care to instruct the patient how to apply Injections; they should be thrown up very gently,—plain water hastily forced up the Uurethra, by suddenly distending it, will occasion acute pain.

It is the safest plan to begin with such an Injection as we have ordered at p. 140; *i. e.* it should be strong enough to create a slight sensation of warmth in the Urethra, but not so strong as to produce any pain.

"If the *Injection* excites a painful sensation in the Urethra, as is but too often the case, it will be liable to produce Swelled Testicles, &c."—Dr. F. SIMMONS *on Gon.* p. 23.

"Proceed with the utmost caution and circumspection; and as the running begins to lessen, carefully observe, whether the groin, or testicle, or peri-

neum, swell or grow uneasy—if they do, immediately lay aside the injection, and endeavour to procure a return of the running."—Dr. CHAPMAN *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1770, p. 65.—See how to prevent *Swelled Testicles*, in the Table of Contents.

The most permanent advantage is derived from frequently repeating a gentle Injection.

Much will depend *on the frequency of repeating an Injection;* the discharge owes it continuance to a habit which the parts have acquired; and to cure it, the habit must be interrupted.

Therefore, Injections must be used at such intervals, that before the effect produced by one begins to subside, (which may be in about two or three hours,) another should be applied.

Use the Injection recommended at p. 140, for three or four days, the first thing in the morning, the last at night, and three times in the day;—if the Discharge daily decreases, continue to use it; if this in a few days entirely removes the discharge, still continue it for several days twice, and then for several days once a day, the disease will otherwise probably return on the first exercise given to the parts,—if it does, Inject again.

"Injections should be gone on with at least a week after every actual, and every suspected Symptom

has disappeared."—See that experienced and intelligent Surgeon, J. Foot's *Lectures on Lues*, 4to. 1792, p. 240.

"Sometimes the discharge will entirely disappear, and the patient think himself well, when, from irregularity, violent exertions, riding on Horseback, too early commerce with women, or such like, the running will break out again, with every mark of a fresh infection; but when the patient has no reason to suspect that he has caught the disease anew, he has no occasion to be uneasy at this appearance, as it will soon cease on a re-application of the Medicines which stopped it before."—Dr. W. Buchan *on Lues*, p. 97.

If, after using the Injection (prescribed in page 140) for a few days, the disease does not abate, instead of *five*, dissolve *six or seven* grains of White Vitriol in six ounces of water, and proceed as before directed.

Before using an Injection, always make water.

"The patient should be directed to use an Injection only after making water, that the discharge lodged in the Urethra may be carried off by the urine. The lotion then not only comes more in contact with the inflamed membrane, but what is of very great importance, the discharge is not carried up by the injection beyond the seat of the disease, which occupies a very small proportion of the Urethra, near the

end of the glans penis. The bad effects said to be produced by injections, are to be attributed to conveying the discharge up the Urethra, so as to infect the whole passage, the prostate gland, and the seminal vessels; the irritative effects of which will often continue many years, occasioning spasmodic stricture, and other distressing affections of the bladder, testicles, &c. &c."—*The New Medico-Chirurgical Pharmacopœia*, 12mo. 1822, p. 75.

The Syringe should have a short Conical pipe, the end of which should be delicately smooth, and large enough to fill the orifice of the Urethra, when inserted about a quarter of an inch,—with a small pipe, especially if it be not perfectly round and smooth, the patient is in danger of wounding the inside of the Urethra; the large pipe serves as a stopper to the Urethra, and prevents the injection from escaping.

Dr. Swediaur gives the following judicious directions for Injecting:—

"Just under the frœnum, the patient should, with one hand, compress the Urethra at the first curvature of the Penis where the Scrotum begins, while he holds and manages the Syringe with the right hand. The piston, which should fit close but slide easily, must then be pressed down, softly and slowly, till he feels the Urethra gently dilated; keep the liquid injected for a minute or two.

"Thus the liquid is properly applied to the part affected, at the same time there is no danger incurred of driving some of the Venereal poison lower down the Urethra along with the injection."

Forms of Mercurial * injections have been as various as all the various preparations of that Mineral, from the most simple division of its parts by Mucilage, to a solution of Corrosive Sublimate.

Mr. Whately's Injection is—

"Half a drachm of Corrosive Sublimate, in half an ounce of rectified spirit; and two Drops of this in four Ounces of water, gradually increasing the dose, if necessary.

"So much mischief may arise from *Strong Injections*, that I deem it the safest practice to use a mild injection, as long as any benefit is derived from it; or, in other words, as long as the disease daily decreases by its use; if, by thus using this injection, the discharge be entirely removed, and the patient appear to be perfectly well, it is absolutely necessary to continue in the same regular manner as before, or at least three or four times a day, for a fortnight; and, in some cases, even for a month after the yellow running has entirely ceased. If this precaution be not taken, the disease will probably return.

* See on Hydrarg. Mur., J. Howard *on Ven. Dis.* 1806, vol. ii. p. 262.

" In endeavouring to ascertain whether the discharge be entirely removed, we must be very particular in our inquiries. If we depend upon the patient's account, or even upon a common examination of the Urethra, and the linen, we shall be very liable to be deceived, and be led to believe that the disease is totally removed when it is not.

" It will sometimes happen, before the disease is eradicated, that no discharge from the Urethra takes place in the daytime, none is found upon the linen, nor even by squeezing the end of the Penis at some periods of the day; but if this trial be made in the morning, before the patient has made his first Urine, a particle of pus, not larger in some cases than a pin's head, may be squeezed from within two inches of the extremity of the Urethra, but more generally from the part still nearer its orifice. Some of this discharge is, without doubt, secreted during the night, from an affected portion of the inner membrane of the Urethra; still more of it, however, probably comes from some of the Lacunæ.

" In these cases, the matter is collected during the night; the activity of the poison being renewed, partly in consequence of discontinuing the injection, and partly from the Urethra not being so frequently washed by the Urine during the night as in the day.

" In other cases, a small portion of pus may be squeezed out of the Urethra any time of the day; whenever this happens, a few yellow specks may be found upon the linen. I express myself thus particu-

larly, because the existence of the morbid matter, in these cases, cannot be detected without an attention to minute circumstances; and it should be recollected, that while a particle of yellow *discharge remains, a particle of the Venereal poison is still acting on the Urethra*, which, if the remedy be discontinued, will soon increase in quantity."—WHATELY *on Gonorrhœa*, p. 58.

" Almost every liquid possessed of Astringency will lessen the discharge, Port wine and Claret, duly diluted, will sometimes answer. I have often succeeded with a tea-spoonful of Brandy, added to half an ounce of Rose-water: even cold water, directly from the spring, will often give a stop to the discharge; but, for the most part, the effect of these is merely temporary.

" In slight affections, indeed, they sometimes complete the cure; but, in general, we are under the necessity of employing more powerful Astringents."—B. BELL *on Gonorrhœa*, p. 91.

" *Of all the Astringent Injections, however, I have used, none prove so powerful as White Vitriol*, now termed Vitriolated Zinc (see p. 140): all injections should be of such a strength, as to excite some degree of irritation in the Urethra, but by no means so strong as to create much pain. While it is obvious, that injections must do harm when too strong, it is equally certain, that little or no advantage is derived from them when they are too weak. I have known a cure accomplished in three days, merely by making an

injection of sufficient strength, where the disease had previously gone on for two or three months from this being overlooked."—B. Bell *on Gonorrhœa*, pp. 95, 97, &c.

CHAPTER IX.

HINTS RESPECTING

STRICTURES OF THE URETHRA

THERE is no affectation in the Title of this Chapter, the Editor does not pretend to more, than merely to present a few Cautionary Hints on the subject: — a Stricture has been defined to be

> "*A diminution of the Diameter of the Urethra, from the disease of its coats.*" —J. ARNOTT *on Urethra*, 1819, p. 19, whose treatise is highly deserving the attention of the Student in Surgery.

CAUSES OF STRICTURE.

If the Gleet, which is the last Legacy of a Gonorrhœa, does not cease quite so soon as may be expected, or the Patient becomes Impatient, and complains of any of those extraordinary Sensations which are frequently felt for several months after that disorder—it has been the Fashion to attribute all such symptoms to a Stricture caused by the Gonorrhœa; and to ascertain whether such a contraction of the

canal has taken place, a medical writer has advised, that *a Bougie of the largest size* be passed:—The common sense of the most inexperienced reader will tell him that this cannot be put down *the largest and the healthiest Urethra,* without occasioning extreme irritation; it often excites an extremely painful Swelling of the Testicles, and not seldom, causes the disorder which it is introduced to cure.—See the last page of this Chapter.

It has been argued, that as the Orifice of the Urethra is generally smaller than the Canal, that a Bougie which will enter that easily, may be passed along the Urethra easily; however, it has been said, that some Surgeons, instead of regarding this narrowness of the meatus as a barrier placed by Nature to prevent the intrusion of monstrous Bougies, have actually had the Barbarity to break it down:—it is bad enough to bore the canal with a Bougie as big as the meatus, to split your Machinery is an intolerable outrage, which surely no Surgeon in his senses would propose, and certainly no Patient in his senses would submit to.

As Dr. Harvey says, PATIENCE is the *conditio sine quâ non* in this complaint; and as Dr. Buchan tells us, "*the Victims* to quick cures are innumerable," the Reader is requested to re-peruse page 65 of this work.—If a Patient gets entirely rid of a Genuine Gonorrhœa, and the Urethra becomes quite free from all unusual sensations in three or four

months, he may consider himself a very fortunate fellow.—See page 43.

" Even in a healthy state of the Urethra, the introduction of *a very Large Bougie* will produce a violent Inflammation and Discharge."—C. BELL *on the Urethra*, 8vo. 1811, p. 58.

" The primary causes of Strictures are various; but the *proximate are always inflammation of the membrane lining the canal.* The most frequent occurrence is inflammation subsequent to Gonorrhœa, whether arising from the violence of the disease itself, or brought on by the use of injections during the inflammatory stage. Riding on horseback during the period of cure, as well as drinking spirituous liquors, will equally tend to produce such an effect. Other causes will induce the disease, independent of any taint whatever, as is proved by the existence of it in children, though it certainly is a rare occurrence in them. Mr. Hunter believed, that strictures seldom arose from the Venereal disease in any shape; and he says, it will be difficult to open people's eyes on this subject, there being but few persons now-a-days that have not some time or other had a Gonorrhœa!! He founded his opinion for supposing strictures not a consequence of Gonorrhœa, on these grounds, that the œsophagus rectum, ductus ad nasum, and parts of the intestines, &c., are occasionally the subject of the same disease: another reason was, his having patients with stricture who never had a Gonorrhœa; and

further, a gentleman, a patient of his, suffered with one, who had not had a Gonorrhœa for between thirty and forty years. Again, he says, the most common seat of it is the membranous and bulbous parts of the Urethra; the principal focus of the Gonorrhœal inflammation is directed to the lacunæ, that, he maintains, is the head-quarters of it. Strictures, he says, never arise during Gonorrhœal inflammations; and patients have come to him labouring under strictures, who never employed any injections, though these are considered almost the invariable cause by some Surgeons."—From p. 334 of Mr. C. M. Syder's *Lectures of* Sir Astley Cooper, 8vo. 1821.

"Inflammation is the cause of Stricture."—C. Bell *on the Urethra*, 8vo. 1811, pp. 2 and 106.

"Of all local causes, I know of none so liable to produce stricture in the Urethra as an abuse of its functions, either by excessive indulgencies, or when they have commenced, not allowing them to proceed and terminate as nature designed. We see this principle operating to create disease or imperfection in every part of the body.

"A long-continued wilful retention of urine after the desire to evacuate it has become urgent, protracting the act of coition, or an excessively frequent indulgence of it, all occasion too powerful contractions in different parts of the Urethra; and it is well known, that all muscles are subject to cramp and spasm after being exercised beyond their natural power.

" Over-straining the parts by the too frequent repetition of the act, at shorter intervals than nature can accommodate herself to: toying with women, and prolonging the act to an unnatural length, which is so often practised in warm climates, is a very common cause of strictures."—Dr. M. W. ANDREWS *on Strictures*, 1807, p. 8; in p. 12, &c. of which work, Dr. A. gives cases illustrating the above assertion.—See also J. ARNOTT *on Stricture*, 1819, p. 29.

" Of the causes of Stricture, perhaps no one is more frequent than an excessive prolongation of venereal intercourse."—T. LUXMORE *on Strictures*, 8vo. 1812, p. 16.

Mr. Wilson states, in his *Essays on the Urinary Organs*, 8vo. 1821, that " John Hunter was of opinion, that the Semen is secreted in consequence of certain affections of the mind stimulating the testicles to that action during the generative process: if it is, the longer that is about, the larger will be the quantity secreted: if the exhaustion of the System is in the proportion to the quantity which is subtracted, any prolongation of the process must be more debilitating than it is to proceed with it to its termination, and, if inclination prompts, to repeat it."

" It has often been asserted, that a fifth, or a sixth part of the male Population of the great cities of

Europe are affected with Stricture."—ARNOTT *on Stricture*, 1819, p. 5.

"Three-fourths of the Natives of Rank in the East Indies, are troubled with Stricture, which is entirely attributed to the effects of Gonorrhœa, for the cure of which no local applications are in use. There prevails, however, a strange depravity among the natives in India, which, I think, may justly be considered as disposing the parts to form strictures. This is toying with women, and prolonging the venereal act for a very unnatural length of time; taking medicines, which are supposed to contribute to the possibility of that continuance. That keeping the parts in such a state for a very great length of time, must bring on a state of irritation, is self-evident; and the frequent repetition of such acts must dispose them for spasmodic affections, the forerunner of strictures. The extent to which this strange abuse is carried among the native Indians, is such as could not be believed without the strongest testimony.

"An improper indulgence in venereal pleasures, by which is to be understood a more frequent repetition of that act than the parts are able fully to accomplish, is in Europe productive of great irritation, even where there is no stricture; and when that disease has previously taken place, often brings on Suppression of Urine."—Sir E. HOME *on Strictures*, 1797, p. 36.

Strictures of the Urethra are not half so common as it has for some years past been the fashion to

suppose. All uncommon sensations of the Urinary organs have for some years past been attributed to *Stricture,* like as "*Nervous*" and "*Bilious*" are the fashionable phrases for all the unaccountable deviations from the healthful action of the System in general.

Imaginary Strictures are as common as Imaginary Gonorrhœas—(see honest CHESELDEN's opinion, in page 26)—this accounts for the marvellously expeditious cures we sometimes hear of—however, when a Stricture actually exists, by a gradual distension of the contraction, the cure may, in most cases, be effected without much difficulty.—We refer the reader to Mr. CHARLES BELL's remark, in page 16 of this work.

"If the case is such as will readily admit the end of a small Bougie to pass, let it be ever so small, the cure is then in our power."—J. HUNTER *on Ven. Dis.* 2d edit. 4to. p. 118.

"In most cases the common Bougie is adequate to all the purposes of relief."—W. WADD *on Strictures,* 2d edit. p. 3, whose work deserves the attention of every medical student, and of every person afflicted with Stricture.

"The points of the Bougie are sometimes made finely tapered, sometimes obtuse, and rounded off like the smooth extremity of the common catheter. I prefer the latter form for general use, as being much less likely to hitch in a lacuna, or take a false course,

than when finely pointed; but the first, provided the Bougie be only conical at the extremity, may be better for entering a very small stricture.

" There is a nicety in entering, and an address requisite in keeping the point within the opening of the stricture, which can only be acquired by practice: and there is the same in keeping it as close as possible to the obstruction, when the opening cannot be hit. On these circumstances much will depend. It requires patience, coolness, and perseverance. If the Surgeon can make any progress, though slowly, he must be contented.—If, after the exertions of many days, he once gets through, he will be compensated by seeing the ease and comfort of the Patient, and the pleasing prospect of being soon at the end of his labours."—J. HOWARD *on Ven. Dis.* vol. ii. pp. 291 and 292.

" The first introduction of a Bougie will be borne by some patients without much pain or inconvenience; in many it will be attended with severe pain, with much faintness*, and sometimes sickness; so that it is necessary to guard against these occurrences.

" When faintness occurs, the Bougie should be immediately withdrawn, for it is apt, if under such circumstances it remains inserted, to produce an irritable bladder.

* " It is not uncommon for persons not to complain when a Bougie is introduced, yet faint immediately it is taken out."—W. WADD *on Strictures*, 2d edit. p. 76.

" The first introduction of a Bougie is not unfrequently succeeded by Ardor Urinæ, but this presently subsides. A discharge of matter is occasionally produced by it, or, if any discharge was present, it may be increased, but is soon discontinued.

" The glands, in the groin, will sometimes, from a similar cause, enlarge, but they will not suppurate. The testicles will also occasionally enlarge; but these swellings, as well as those of the absorbent glands, usually subside in a short period.

" Speaking from what I have seen, I may venture to assert, that I have, on the whole, known more real good done when Bougies are not permitted to stay in the Urethra for more than three or four minutes at any one time, than I have ever effected by their being allowed to remain for hours."—J. Wilson *on the Urinary Organs*, 1821, pp. 380, 381.

" The Chordée excited by the use of a Bougie, and which is almost always the consequence of applying it, is infinitely more painful where the obstruction is than in the other parts of the Penis; from which consideration, I think it highly probable that both the discharge and the pain are chiefly occasioned by inflaming and suppurating the obstruction; though, a Bougie will produce a Chordée in a sound Penis where there is no obstruction: but the Chordée, in that instance, extends through every part of the Penis, and is by no means so painful as the other."—S. Sharpe's *Critical Enquiry*, 3d ed. p. 139.

" The use of the common Bougie should be considered as a leading principle in the cure of every

description of Stricture in the Urethra."—W. WADD *on Strictures*, 2d ed. p. 72. See also HOWSHIP *on the Urinary Organs*, 8vo. 1816, p. 199; and GEOGHEGAN *on Ven. Dis.* 8vo. 1814, p. 201, &c.

An observation used by Mr. Whately on another occasion, seems precisely applicable to this.

"If, therefore, by this easy, safe, and mild method of treatment, relief can occasionally be given to the close of Life, without the patient's suffering much inconvenience or pain from the disorder, it is certainly more advisable to pursue this plan of treatment, than to make use of a remedy* which has, in some instances, produced even fatal consequences."—WHATELY'S *Observations*, 1st edit. p. 64.

"There is a prodigious number of cases relievable, and many curable, by common Bougies, without any risk, comparatively speaking, immediate or remote, and almost without pain."—J. HOWARD *on Stricture*, vol. ii. p. 427.

"Strictures vary in their form and structure; those most commonly met with are small ridges projecting into the canal, and forming a half circle; sometimes they are continued, and form a circular band, not more in breadth than if the part had been surrounded with a piece of pack thread.

"Some are contracted for above an inch in length, which Mr. Home accounts for, by supposing two

* Caustic.

strictures formed within an inch of each other, the space between them becoming narrower than the rest of the canal. This may happen, but I have seen a thickening and contraction of the Urethra to this extent. Sometimes two or more strictures are on the same side, the other being perfectly smooth." — W. WADD *on Strictures*, 2d edit. p. 9.

"*Long Strictures* have also been called Ribbon or Tape Strictures, because the Urethra appears as if a ribbon were tied round it; the extent may be a quarter, half, or whole inch, or more.

"*Short Strictures* have also been called Thread Strictures, because they appear as if produced by a thread tied round the canal. The short stricture is by much of most frequent occurrence." —J. ARNOTT *on Stricture*, p. 25.

BEFORE YOU INTRODUCE A BOUGIE, inquire of the Patient if he has ever passed one before, what Size it was, and what effects it produced.

These Instruments, especially at first, must be applied cautiously, and introduced slowly, and with the greatest gentleness, neither too large, nor too long at one time; and, like every other stimulant, their effects must be attentively watched, the patient must avoid exposure to cold; during their insertion he must keep perfectly quiet; and during that and the following day entirely avoid Exercise, and any excitement to Irritation.

THE INTRODUCTION OF A BOUGIE

Is an extremely disagreeable operation, both to Surgeon and Patient, and *the best way of introducing it*, i. e. with the least violence to the feelings of the Patient, and least danger of irritating or injuring the Urethra, is for the person to apply it himself, while an experienced Surgeon stands by and directs him.

"When the Bougie is introduced into a Man's urethra, he is more sensible of the degree of force than the Surgeon is; he judges by the violence of the Pain."—C. BELL *on Urethra*, 8vo. 1811, p. 78.

"There are so many relapses from a complaint of this kind, that *every man, labouring under it, should acquire the habit of introducing a Bougie*, or elastic or flexible Catheter, that he may relieve himself, in case of a sudden retention, when at a distance from chirurgical assistance. This precaution is the more necessary, because every considerable stricture leaves a diseased organisation, which the Bougie cannot obliterate, and which, however well treated in the first instance, has afterwards a greater or less disposition to contract."—J. HOWARD *on Ven. Dis.* vol. ii. p. 289.

"Bougies, when first introduced, often produce sickness, and sometimes even fainting. I have seen a patient become sick, the colour leave his face, a

cold sweat come on, and at last a deliquium; but all these effects soon go off, and seldom return upon a second or third trial.

" They at first produce an irritation in the Urethra, which gives pain in the time of making water, but goes off on repetition.

" The time that each Bougie ought to remain in the Passage must be determined by the feelings of the patient, for it should never give pain, if possible, or it will increase the very symptoms that are meant to be relieved, and produce irritation, which, for a time, renders the further application of the Bougie improper.

" While the Bougie is passing, if the patient feels very acutely, it should not be left in the Urethra above five, or at most, ten minutes, or not so long, if it give great pain; and each time of application should be lengthened so gradually as to be insensible to the feelings of the patient, and the irritability of the parts. I have known it days, nay, in many patients, weeks, before they could allow the Bougie to remain in the passage fifteen, or even ten, minutes—and yet, in time, they have been able to bear it for hours, and at last without any difficulty.

" The best time to let it remain in the passage is when the patient has least to do; or in the morning, while he is in bed, provided he can introduce it himself.

" The Bougie should be increased in size, according to the facility with which the stricture dilates,

and the ease with which the patient bears the dilation.

"If the parts are very firm, or very irritable, the increase of the size of the Bougie should be slow, gradually stealing upon the parts, and allowing them to adopt their structure to the increased size."—J. HUNTER *on Ven. Dis.* pp. 121 and 135.

Begin with a Bougie that will pass with little difficulty, and without producing pain; of this we may in general judge by the size of the stream of urine: its passage will be much facilitated by bending it, before the fire, to that degree of curvature we observe in the Catheter, and anointing it with oil: grasp the penis with the left hand, and draw it gently forward at the same time, so as to stretch the Urethra to such a degree as may prevent the Bougie from catching therein. Push it very gently forward till it meets with resistance, and reaches the stricture; when it has got so far, instead of pushing it straight on, twirl it slowly, between the finger and thumb, pressing it gently forward at the same time; if, by so doing, it advances, continue to do so till it stops; if it does not advance, proceed no further with that Bougie, which, you will conclude, is too large, withdraw it, and introduce a smaller, till you get one to pass.

The following is Mr. Geoghegan's plan:—

"I commence the treatment by the common

Bougie, which I use for some days, till the Urethra has become habituated to the Irritation; I then introduce the elastic Gum Catheter, which I leave constantly in, gradually increasing the size to the largest; the patient being strictly confined: this instrument is lighter than the solid Bougie, and can be borne with more ease, and, as it need not be removed to allow the urine to be discharged, the pressure is never a moment interrupted; so that if any thing can be gained by the temporary pressure of the solid Bougie, which must be frequently taken out, surely fifty-fold is to be expected from the permanent effect of the hollow one: and experience has satisfied me, that a perseverance in this practice will be productive of more advantage, in most cases of stricture, and attended with less inconveniences, than any other plan that has been hitherto devised." — E. Geoghegan *on Ven. Dis.* 1814, Appendix, p. 206.

The following plan of Mr. Arnott's is excellent:—

"It would be convenient, for ascertaining the progress of the cure, as well as for other reasons, to know always with precision the diameter of the instrument employed. For this purpose, a scale, with increments of a fortieth of an inch, may be adopted, and each increment made to designate a size of Bougie, to be numbered from 1 to 17 or 18, the largest that has been used, even after breaking down the orifice of the Urethra for its admission.

"It is of the more importance to have a fixed scale for determining the sizes of Bougies; because, at present, the scales of no two instrument-makers perfectly agree."—J. ARNOTT *on Strictures*, 1819, p. 63.

"*The time* required for the cure by the Bougie*, will vary according to the nature of the Stricture and the constitution of the Patient: and although relief may now and then be so speedy as to excite surprise, more frequently, unremitting perseverance, for months, is required to produce considerable amendment of the symptoms.

"When a large Bougie can pass, the rule is, that it must still be used occasionally for several weeks, to prevent relapse."—J. ARNOTT *on Strictures*, pp. 86, 109.

When the Bougie has passed, to prevent its slipping into the Bladder, and to retain it in its place, fit the Penis with a small Bag, to which, having previously bent the last half inch of the Bougie, it should be securely attached; put this on, and fix it, with two pieces of tape, to a circular belt round the body.

"The manner of securing the Bougie is of the utmost consequence, as it should be kept constantly

* "Ten Weeks have been mentioned as the average period required."—J. ARNOTT *on Stricture*, pp. 86 and 109.

in contact with the diseased part, and not permitted either to advance or retire, during the time that it should remain in the Urethra."—W. BROMFIELD's *Chirur. Obs.* vol. ii.

It has been recommended to apply a Bougie an hour or two before the usual time of rising in the morning, and, after introducing it, to let the patient go to sleep again with it in the Urethra;—this we do not advise; he may move about in his sleep, and do mischief.

"A young man came from the country to the London Hospital, in April 1769, to be searched for the Stone. He gave this account of his case:—that about six months before he had a stricture in the Urethra, for the cure of which he introduced a Bougie every night, tied it on the glans penis, and went to bed with it thus secured; that the last which he used had, during the night, got into his bladder, together with the ligature which tied it to the penis; for that, on the following morning, he could not find either one or the other; and that he was in continual pain in his bladder ever after, which was increased to such a degree as to make him desirous to undergo the operation of Lithotomy. An extraneous substance was felt by the sound, but the touch of stone was not perceptible. Mr. Grindall, whose patient he was, performed the operation, and extracted a large Bougie, twisted together, and curiously

encrusted with calculous substance on its surface."—J. Andrée *on Gon.* p. 66.

Before applying a Bougie, as well as before using an injection, the patient must always empty his Bladder.

"For a few times, at first, the Bougie, being an extraneous body, will most likely give a sensation like that when we want to discharge the Urine; but this the patient should not comply with, as that irritation will soon go off, and the Bougie will remain easy in the Penis."—Wm. Bromfield's *Chirur. Obs.* vol. ii. p. 335.

"When passing Bougies for the cure of Strictures, it will be advisable that patients should keep their testes supported by means of a *Bag-truss* made of silk netting."—Sir Astley Cooper's *Lectures on Surgery*, by C. M. Syder, p. 353, *on the Construction and Adjustment of* Trusses.—See pp. 90, 101.

The frequency with which a Bougie may be introduced, and the length of time it should remain in the Urethra, depend entirely on the feelings of the patient—proceed slow and sure; you may produce a distressing Inflammation, Swelled testicles, &c., by hasty and inconsiderate rashness.

As a general guide, it should not be applied at first more than a few minutes every other day, increasing the time according as the irritation it

produces decreases, and till you can suffer it to remain for an hour every morning and evening; then gradually increase the size of the Bougie.—See the second and third paragraphs of p. 183.

Avoid all Motion during its insertion; and during that and the following day take as little Exercise, and avoid all causes of irritation, as much as possible.

Quiet is seldom sufficiently submitted to; however, it is my duty to warn you, gentle Reader, that if You do not absolutely submit to the above advice, you will not only not obtain half the advantage you may otherwise receive, but you may very likely get one or two *Swelled Testicles* into the Bargain, which you will have quite as much trouble to get rid of, as if they arose from a repulsed Gonorrhœa.—See p. 89.

> "Daran, who was the first that applied Bougies with tolerable skill, insisted upon his patient's abstaining entirely from conjugal conversation during the using Bougies."—See J. Daran *on the Diseases of the Urethra.*

For which Arnaud, in his 26th Question—see his *Essay on Diseases of the Urethra,* 1763, 12mo. p. 232—gives sufficient reason.

> Q. "Can a man, who makes use of *Bougies,* give *Gonorrhœa* to a Woman?"
>
> A. "If *Uncleanliness* alone, as I have observed, can cause a *Gonorrhœa* (see p. 51), there is much stronger

reason to believe that a man who makes use of *Bougies* can; because the matter which flows from the Penis is, as I may say, a *Gonorrhœa* brought on by it."

During the application of a Bougie, absolute QUIET *and strict* TEMPERANCE *are as indispensable as in the Inflammatory stage of Gonorrhœa,* — the Reader is requested to read pp. 10, 85, 103, and 104,—and the Bowels must be kept cool by the means pointed out in p. 87:—any thing which tends to excite the action of the erectores, is extremely prejudicial.

If the Urethra becomes irritated, of which the sensation occasioned by the Bougie, and the pain felt in passing the urine, are the tokens; the use of the Bougie must be suspended for several days till such irritation entirely subsides, or terrible Swelled Testicles, &c. will be the consequence, and the Stricture will be rather increased than diminished; but, as Bougies act perhaps entirely by the pressure which they afford, the longer they are retained in the Urethra, the sooner will the cure be accomplished, and they may be retained as long as they do not excite pain or irritation; — as soon as they do, they must be immediately withdrawn.

" Whenever interruption to the use of the Bougie occurs from irritation, as the contraction of the Stricture then goes on very rapidly, the Surgeon resembles

a Boatman rowing against the Stream, who immediately loses ground upon intermitting his labour." — J. Arnott *on Strictures*, p. 110.

" When a Bougie can be passed through a Stricture, the frequency with which the operation ought to be repeated must be regulated by the degree of irritation it excites, and the duration of that excitement. The irritation should be allowed to subside very considerably, if not entirely, before the Bougie is again used, otherwise, although the stimulus of the Bougie may possibly remove the primary diseased actions of the part, it will be very likely to induce others equally distressing, or perhaps more so. Numbers of cases have been aggravated by the too frequent introduction of the Bougie.

" Ardor Urinæ, in a slight degree, is often felt for one or two days, and sometimes rather longer, after the first introduction of a Bougie. This certainly should be allowed to go off before the operation is repeated, when it has arisen solely in consequence of the operation: for, if it has previously existed as a symptom of the disease, we cannot reasonably expect it, in all cases, to be entirely removed by once dilating the Stricture.

" Sometimes the passing of a Bougie will excite a little purulent discharge from the Urethra, and at other times an increased difficulty in making water, with constant pain at the strictured part for two or three days. Occasionally all the symptoms of Stricture are aggravated for a short time by the use of the

Bougie; and in the cases of two of my patients, sickness at the Stomach came on after the first passing of the Bougie, and all the symptoms that previously existed were increased: this state continued for five days in the one, and in the other seven; and then they began to feel better in all respects. Indeed, when the irritation induced by the Bougie abates, patients generally discover an amendment of the Original Disease. It is at this crisis, in most patients, that the Bougie should be employed a second time; and by similar circumstances, each succeeding operation may be regulated, till the instrument produces no inconvenience beyond a few minutes after it quits the Urethra, and then it may be used every day, if such frequent operations are found serviceable. It is not always necessary to delay the repetition of the operation till patients find the disease lessened; for this, in some cases, will not happen, till they have been under treatment a considerable time; in such it will be quite sufficient if we wait till the effects of the Bougie are, in a great degree, subsided; and even if this should not be perceived, we certainly never need to wait longer than a week before repeating the operation, if it be right to use a bougie at all in the then prevailing state of the general health. Some cases will go on extremely well whilst the Bougie is introduced only once a week, but always grow worse if we attempt to use it more frequently. The same thing happens in other cases, if we pass the Bougie oftener than every third day; but, generally speaking,

as the diseased actions lessen, and the Urethra becomes more familiarised to the instrument, it may be resorted to more and more frequently, as before observed, if necessary.

"The size of the Bougie is to be increased in proportion as the stricture gives way; but here, again, the same general laws apply as govern the frequency of the introduction of the instrument. By attempting too much at a time, we shall often rather retard than hasten the cure; therefore, it is always right to proceed cautiously."—Mr. R. BINGHAM'S *Practical Essay on Strictures, &c.* p. 84; which is one of the most luminous expositions of judicious practice that we have seen.

Those who have suffered from Gonorrhœa are apt to imagine, that they must, as a matter of course, be afflicted with a Stricture, (and if that has not been properly managed, it often is the cause of Stricture—see p. 121)—the first time that their Nervous system and their Circulation is a little below par, and they make water rather oftener than usual; not considering that the Excretions of the Bladder* vary occasionally in frequency and in quantity, quite as much as the Exonerations of the Bowels—are much more copious in cold than in hot weather—and that every variation

* "The bladder extends so as to contain two pounds of Urine, and contracts so as to force out the last drop from its cavity."—CHARLES BELL'S *Anatomy*, 1804, vol. iv. p. 160.

of Temperature, and of our Food, and drink, and a variety of accidental causes, produce corresponding variations in the quantity and quality of these Excretions.

> " A man in Health discharges his urine six times in twenty-four hours."— BOERHAAVE *on Lues*, translated by J. WATHEN, 8vo. 1763, p. 181.

This observation of Boerhaave's may be about the average, — but few men make the same quantity* of water, or pass it at the same number of times, two days together, — this depending on the Quantity and Quality of what we drink, the Quantity of perspiration and other excretions—Perspiration and Urine are in inverse proportion.

Many men, soon after 40, begin to use greater force in passing their Urine, and void it more fre-

* " La quantité d'urine qu'un sujet rend par jour est nécessairement relative au volume et à l'activité des organes qui la forment; et cette activité est elle même subordonnée à l'âge, au sexe, aux passions, à la quantité de boisson, et à la température diverse des saisons de l'année. Les urines sont en moindre quantité dans le bas âge, en général chez les femmes et dans les saisons chaudes, parce que la transpiration est alors plus abondante: elles se séparent plus abondamment dans les personnes d'un âge avancé, qui prennent une plus grande quantité de boisson, surtout de nature légèrement acidule, et dans les saisons froides et humides."—F. TEYTARD, *Traité de la Gonorrhée*, 8vo. Paris, p. 69.

quently—and very few beyond that Age can retain it a whole Night, however little their drink may be.

A strange stress has been laid by some of our Predecessors *on the frequency with which the Bladder occasionally desires to be emptied; and on the twisted or divided appearance of the stream of urine,* which have been set down as infallible tokens of Stricture; however, they are often merely an occasional nervous affection.

The following Observations may afford some Comfort to Hypochondriac Gentlefolks, who fancy they must have a Stricture if they happen to notice what we have just mentioned :—

The Stream does not depend on the size of the Tube through which it passes, so much as on the shape of the Spout it passes out of;—if a person has a small meatus, or a long Prepuce, the shape of the stream must be as the meatus, or the shape of the fold of the prepuce is at the moment, especially when the parts are in a collapsed state.

Moreover, the size of the stream depends also on the quantity of Urine in the Bladder:—a strong desire to make water will often come on when the Bladder is not a fourth part full—and you are surprised that it was uneasy from so small a quantity of water—but its irritation may be occasioned by the fluid secreted being extremely full of salts, and its Quality extremely disagreeable to the Bladder, which,

therefore, naturally desires that it may be served with an ejectment forthwith.

When Nervous persons are in a languid state, their Urine leaves them in a forked, or twisted, or small, dribbling stream;—this happens occasionally to every body—but not unfrequently to persons who are suffering under fatigue of Body or Mind. Such are apt to immediately go to work with unmercifully *Enormous* or *Caustic Bougies,* which Dr. ROWLEY termed the "Opprobrium Chirurgorum," as deservedly, as somebody said, that the Gout is the "Opprobrium Medicorum."

"How can any man rationally expect, that excoriation or ulcer, produced by *a fiery Caustic,* should be more easily cured, or less liable to contraction or callosity, than from any other cause? What magic charm can make the *Caustic* act only on the disease causing the impediment?—Anatomical facts after death prove the contrary: frightful and fatal devastation of parts has been perceived, when too late to be remedied."—Dr. ROWLEY's *Cogent Reasons against Caustic, &c.* p. 5.—See Sir ANTHONY CARLISLE's Paper *on the Use of Caustic in Stricture of the Urethra,* in the 3d vol. of the *Medical and Physical Journal for April* 1800, No. XIV. p. 289.

"The risk of injuring the contiguous parts, even when the *Caustic* is guarded in the most cautious manner, is evidently so great, as must for ever pre-

vent the practice from getting into general use."—B. Bell's *Surgery*, 8vo. 1796, vol. vi. p. 305.

" The use of Caustic should never be adopted on slight grounds, even in cases which do not yield to Bougies."—J. Wilson *on the Urinary Organs*, p. 385.

" Every Surgeon of experience knows, that not one Stricture in ten requires the application of *Caustic*."—T. Luxmore *on Strictures*, 8vo. 1812, p. 5.

" Infinite mischief is every day done by the rude and violent introduction of Bougies, Sounds, Catheters, &c. into the human Urethra; but the misery which has been brought upon mankind by *Caustic* is beyond belief!!!"—*Medico-Chirurgical Review for October* 1818, p. 208.

" The same Stricture is not at all times equally bad; for we find that in warm weather it is not near so troublesome as in cold.

" These changes are often very quick. A cold day, even an hour of cold weather, shall produce a change in them; and the same stricture is almost always worse in winter than in summer. It is also increased by drinking, violent exercise, and by the retention of urine, after an inclination to void it has been felt. This last cause is often so great, as to produce a total stoppage for a time.

" It is supposed by many, that strictures arise from the use of injections in the cure of Gonorrhœa; but this opinion appears to be founded in prejudice; for

I have seen as many strictures after Gonorrhœa that have been cured without injections, as after those cured with them."—J. HUNTER *on Ven. Dis.* pp. 114 and 115.

Sir E. Home, in p. 24 of his *Essay on Strictures*, informs us, that—

"To determine, with precision, the length, as well as width, of the Urethra, I took exact casts of it in wax, stretching it in the dead body as much as it would readily bear; in this way I procured a bougie of the size of the Urethra. The subjects from which these casts were taken, were of different ages, one was between 70 and 80, the other 30; in both of them the penis was of a small size, and the external orifice at the glans unusually small, in the collapsed state.

The length of the canal corresponded exactly in both casts; from the external orifice to the neck of the bladder was 9 inches.
From the external orifice to the bulb of the Urethra 7
The membraneous part, extending from the bulb to the prostate gland $1\frac{1}{2}$
The canal passing over the prostate gland .. $\frac{1}{2}$

"The width of the Urethra varies in different parts of the canal, and is every where much larger than I had any idea of, exceeding the size of the largest bougie I have ever used, in a very great degree. To make the diameters of the Urethra, in its several

parts, more clearly understood, I shall contrast them with those of Bougies.

The diameter of a common-sized bougie..... $\frac{4}{20}$
Of the largest-sized bougie I have ever used $\frac{5}{20}$

The diameters of the casts of the Urethra in different parts.

	Years old. 80	30
At $\frac{3}{4}$th of an inch from the external orifice	$\frac{9}{20}$	$\frac{7}{20}$
At $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the external orifice ..	$\frac{7}{20}$	$\frac{7}{20}$
At the bulb of the Urethra, 7 inches from the orifice	$\frac{12}{20}$	$\frac{13}{20}$
In the membraneous part directly beyond the bulb, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the orifice ..	$\frac{7}{20}$	$\frac{4}{20}$
In the membraneous portion near to the prostate gland, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the orifice.....	$\frac{9}{20}$	$\frac{7}{20}$
Where the membraneous part terminates and the prostate gland begins, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the orifice	$\frac{7}{20}$	$\frac{6}{20}$
In the middle space of the prostate gland, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the orifice	$\frac{11}{20}$	$\frac{10}{20}$
At the neck of the bladder, 9 inches from the orifice	$\frac{9}{20}$	$\frac{8}{20}$

" These dimensions are to be understood as much beyond those of the easy state of the Urethra; they do not, however, exceed the size to which the canal is sometimes enlarged in the living body, when circumstances occur that require it."

"It appears, from the above scale and other anatomical observations, that the orifice of the Urethra is narrower than any part of the canal; that, about $\frac{3}{4}$ths of an inch from this, it is considerably dilated, forming what has been called the fossa navicularis; that the average width of the moderately stretched Urethra, and which is preserved with considerable accuracy, from this fossa to the bulb, is about the third of an inch; that at the bulb it is enlarged more than at any other part, for about the space of an inch; that, immediately behind this, it is more contracted than at any other part, which, in addition to other circumstances, accounts for the frequent occurrence of a stricture at this point; and that a third dilatation is found in the middle of the prostate portion."—J. ARNOTT *on Strictures*, pp. 9 and 10.

"*The Bougie*, wherever it is of use, produces a discharge from the part it is in contact with; this, then, points out to us *the impropriety of using Large ones*, as the being in contact with the *Diseased part* is all that is necessary; *but a Bougie that fills up the whole canal, must irritate the glandular membrane throughout its whole length.*"—WM. BROMFIELD'S *Surg. Obs.* vol. ii. p. 305.

Conversing with a sensible Surgeon's Instrument-maker respecting BOUGIES*, he said, his advice to

* For information how to make Bougies, see Mr. B. BELL'S *Surgery*, vol. vi. p. 284 of the 8vo edit. of 1796.

those who came to buy them, was, " If they could pass a middle-sized Bougie comfortably, to be content; and not to go on to torment their Urethra with larger ones — *if a Middle-sized Bougie will pass, surely a little Water will!!!*"

THE END.

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